

Weekly Report

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WEEKLY REPORT OF APRIL 8, 1955

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IMMIGRATION

**McCarran-Walter Act Scored,
But Revision Chances Slim**

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

QUOTA PROPOSALS

*Complete List
Of Committees*

FARM LOBBY STANDS

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The Authoritative Reference On Congress

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CAPITOL PERSONALITIES

NORTHCUTT ELY

At War Over Water



A soft-spoken lawyer-lobbyist who has lived most of his 52 years in the East is one of the chief strategists in a bitter western water war. Northcutt Ely stands firm in defense of Southern California's claims, pained but unabashed by the clamor over the life-blood of agriculture and industry.

Southern California grew lush as it drank the water of the Colorado River. Now, the thirsty states of the River's Upper Basin want federal help to build a billion-dollar-plus water and power project of their own. Ely contends they would drain water pledged to Southern California.

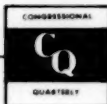
His challenge carries weight, because he is an acknowledged authority on the law of the river and on the compacts that parcel out water. During a 1929-33 stint as executive assistant to the Secretary of Interior, he took part in water and power negotiations as the Lower Basin put the River to work. In private practice since 1933, he has attained top rank as a resources expert who mixes water and oil. He has written several books.

Besides battling the Upper Basin, Ely is engaged against Arizona -- his birthplace -- in a suit over interpretation of the Colorado River Compact. He lives a transcontinental life, split between Berkeley, Calif., and Washington. Dominating his Washington office are portraits of his twin sons.

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IMMIGRATION

61 Bills Would Change McCarran-Walter Law, But Their Chances of Success Appear Slim

Immigration, a stormy subject since Congress passed the Alien Act of 1798, will remain so in the 84th Congress.

As of April 1, 61 bills to amend or scrap the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 have been introduced, according to a survey by Congressional Quarterly. A few proposals would strengthen existing barriers to immigration, but the vast majority of bills are designed to relax restrictions. This has been the pattern ever since Congress passed the 1952 law over President Harry S. Truman's veto.

The law, popularly known as the McCarran-Walter Act after its sponsors, the late Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) and Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), has been the subject of heated controversy since it first was proposed. In vetoing it, Truman said, among other things, that it "would perpetuate injustices of long standing."

In 1953 and again this year, President Eisenhower called the law "discriminatory" in some respects and urged revision. But many persons, including Walter, feel that whatever discrimination there may be in the law is essential to the preservation of national "homogeneity."

NEW QUOTA PROPOSED

Most extensive change suggested is sponsored by two New York Democrats, Sen. Herbert H. Lehman and Rep. Emanuel Celler. They are backing a complete substitute for the McCarran-Walter Act, which codified all existing legislation on immigration, naturalization, and nationality.

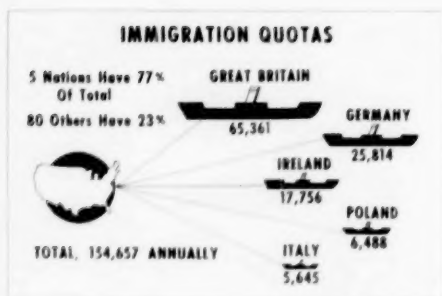
What Lehman and Celler propose is a fundamentally new method for determining what types of immigrants and how many may enter the U.S. for permanent residence. Their plan calls for an overall annual quota equal to one-sixth of 1 percent of the total U.S. population at the time, with a ceiling of 251,000. But there would be no limit within this total on the number of immigrants from any one country.

In contrast, the 1952 law fixes a specific annual quota for each of 85 countries, the total being 154,657. Natives of the Western Hemisphere and husbands, wives and children of U.S. citizens may enter outside quotas, which were determined by the "national origins" system first adopted in 1924. Thus, any nation's quota is equal to one-sixth of 1 percent of the number of persons in the U.S. in 1920 who were attributable to that national origin.

In addition to abolishing the national origins system of assigning quotas to various countries, the Lehman-Celler proposal calls for a new scale of preferences. Under the McCarran-Walter law, one-half of a nation's quota of immigrant visas are to go to aliens with special skills, another 30 percent to parents of U.S. citizens, and 20 percent to families of alien immigrants already admitted to the U.S.

NEW CATEGORIES

The new proposal would reduce the allotment for skilled aliens to from 5 to 10 percent, and set up two new categories: 15 to 25 percent for persons seeking asylum from religious or political persecution, and 20 to 25 percent for persons whose emigration from a country would be in the best interests of the U.S.



Walter's opposition to any basic change in the law he helped to write carries considerable weight in the House. Although Celler is Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, which handles legislation in this field, Walter is in charge of the subcommittee to which all immigration bills are first referred. Celler and Walter have been at odds ever since the 1952 law was pushed through over Celler's protest.

1952 ROLL CALL

In an attempt to assess the outlook for proposals to overhaul the McCarran-Walter law, CQ analyzed the vote by which the 82nd Congress overrode Truman's veto. Of the 278 Representatives who voted to override, 213 -- just short of a majority -- held seats in the 84th Congress, and of the 56 Senators who voted to override, 46 are still in office.

More important, perhaps, is the makeup of Senate and House Immigration Subcommittees. Of seven members of the Senate group, only two -- Chairman Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D Mo.) -- voted to uphold the 1952 veto. The five who voted to override are Democrats James O. Eastland (Miss.) and Olin D. Johnston (S.C.), and Republicans Arthur V. Watkins (Utah), Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.) and John M. Butler (Md.).

In the five-member House group, Chairman Walter Frank Chelf (D Ky.) and Ruth Thompson (R Mich.) voted to override, while only Michael A. Feighan (D Ohio) voted to uphold the veto. The fifth member, DeWitt S. Hyde (R Md.), was not in Congress at the time.

QUOTA SYSTEM

Since Congress first put a numerical limit on immigration in 1921, the question of who shall be admitted has troubled many lawmakers. Today, the question is even more pointed as it bears on foreign policy no less than domestic policy.

Laws to bar "undesirable" aliens -- paupers, felons, polygamists, and others -- have multiplied since 1875, and in these terms the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 is highly restrictive. But it is the quota feature of the 1921 and subsequent laws which has stirred up the most basic controversy. The reason is simple: The quota system favors some nations at the expense of others.

Congress acted to put a ceiling on immigration following World War I, when the country was disturbed by reports that millions of distressed Europeans were preparing to emigrate to the U.S. The device used was a quota equal to 3 percent of the number of foreign-born

persons in the U.S. in 1910, with a specific quota for each nation proportionate to its share of the 1910 group. Total number of quota immigrants permitted each year was about 350,000.

MODIFIED IN 1924

In 1924, Congress modified the quota formula by adopting the national origins system. This made each nation's quota proportionate to the number of persons in the U.S. in 1920 who owed their lineage to that country. Supporters of this system argued that it would serve to preserve the ethnic characteristics of the U.S. population. At the same time, the formula also cut the total number of quota immigrants permitted each year to 154,277.

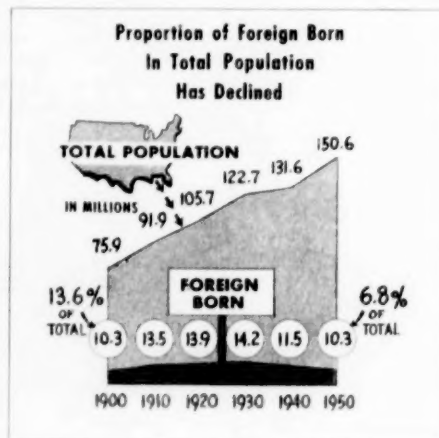
The present law, the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952, preserves the national origins system with some modifications, such as minimum quotas of 100 allotted to a number of Asiatic countries previously excluded. The law also continues the policy of exempting natives of the Western Hemisphere from quota restriction. Also exempt, under the new act, are wives, husbands, and children of U.S. citizens.

Under the quota system now in force, 77 percent of the 154,657 total is allotted to five nations -- Great Britain, including Northern Ireland (65,361); Germany (25,814); Ireland (17,756); Poland (6,488), and Italy (5,645). Another 10 countries have quotas ranging from 1,175 to 3,295. Thirteen countries have quotas of more than 100 but less than 1,000, while the remaining 57 countries have quotas of 100 each.

In the 20 years between 1930 and 1950, quotas available to all countries totaled 3,074,254, but immigrants coming in under quota during the same period totaled only 836,085. Of the 2,240,000 unused quotas, Great Britain alone accounted for more than one-half.

SOME QUOTAS MORTGAGED

It is facts such as these which have prompted various proposals to transfer unused quotas from one country to another (barred under present law) or to scrap individual country quotas altogether. To a limited extent, a similar effect was achieved under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, an emergency measure to accommodate some of the refugees bogged down in Europe after World War II.



The DP law allowed countries to mortgage 50 percent of their annual quota for an indefinite period in the future. Latvia, for example, sent in 37,692 quota immigrants in the four years from 1949 through 1952, although the Baltic nation's quota is only 235 a year. Thus mortgaged, Latvia's quota is cut in half for the next 320 years, until the year 2274. Even Poland, whose quota of 6,488 is the fourth largest, is in mortgage until the year 2,000.

The DP law expired, for all practical purposes, in 1952. But in 1953, Congress passed another emergency measure, the Refugee Relief Act, which provides for the admission of 214,000 refugees over a three-year period without regard to national quotas. The law supplements, but does not amend, the basic 1952 Immigration and Nationality Act. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, pp. 242ff.)

Chief problem under the Refugee Relief Act has been the screening of applicants for security clearance. Only 821 immigrants were admitted under this act in fiscal 1954, and the rate of entry has not increased materially in the last nine months. Chief target of critics is the Act's Administrator, Scott McLeod, a State Department official.

FOREIGN-BORN RATIO

If present immigration quotas for 85 other nations were abolished, and the total number of immigrants allowed to enter the U.S. each year were raised from 154,000 to 251,000, would the "homogeneity" of the U.S. population be disturbed?

"Yes," say those who oppose legislation which would make such a change in the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952. While it is difficult to predict ethnic changes which might take place in the future, some interesting clues from the recent past seem to indicate that U.S. "homogeneity" is reasonably assured, barring a much greater increase in immigration than any now proposed.

Some 40 million immigrants have entered the U.S. since 1820 -- 34 million from Europe, 5 million from the Western Hemisphere and 1 million from Asia. During the same period, however, total population has jumped from 10 to 163 million.

Immigration reached its peak in the decade from 1906 to 1915, when some 9.4 million immigrants entered the country. With the first quota law of 1921 the influx began to fall off, and in the 10 years from 1941 to 1950 barely a million were admitted.

RATIO DECLINES

Even these figures, however, are slightly deceptive. Many immigrants arrived in the U.S. only to decide later that they wished to return to the old country. In the 40 years between 1911 and 1950, some 3.8 million aliens emigrated from the U.S., leaving net immigration for the period of 7.6 million. During the early 1930's, when the country was in the throes of a depression, emigrants actually outnumbered immigrants by 100,000. The fall-off in net immigration, coupled with the rapid increase in total U.S. population, has markedly affected the ratio of foreign-born in the country. In 1900, the total population was 76 million, of which 10.3 million or 13.6 percent was foreign-born. When the last census was taken in 1950, the total had climbed to 150 million, but the number of foreign-born was the same as 50 years earlier -- 10.3 million.

IMMIGRATION TREND

**MOUNTED
STEADILY
FROM 1820-1910...
THEN BEGAN
TO FALL OFF**



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Similarly, both the number and the ratio of Americans one or both of whose parents were born in another country has been declining. Census statistics (for the white population only) show that native white persons of foreign or mixed parentage numbered 25.9 million in 1930 or 21.1 percent of the total population. Their number had dropped to 23.6 million in 1950 and their ratio to 15.7 percent.

NEW YORK LEADS

When lumped together in what the Bureau of the Census calls the "foreign white stock" the foreign-born and natives of foreign or mixed parentage numbered 33.9 million in 1950 or 22.4 percent of the total population. Of this group, the largest number (6.8 million) were located in New York state where they constituted 45.9 percent of the state's population.

Percentage-wise, however, New York trails three New England states. Foreign white stock makes up 48.9 percent of Rhode Island's population, 48.5 percent of Massachusetts' and 48 percent of Connecticut's. At the other end of the scale are North and South Carolina, where the foreign white stock is only 1.1 percent.

In fiscal 1954, the first full year after the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 took effect, 208,000 immigrants were admitted to the U.S., but only 94,000 under quotas. Mexico led with 37,000, followed by Germany (33,000), Canada (27,000), Great Britain (19,000) and Italy (15,000). Their ethnic impact must be judged in terms of a U.S. population that is growing by 2.5 million a year.

BACKGROUND OF U. S. IMMIGRATION POLICY

Since 1820, when immigration statistics first were tabulated, some 40 million immigrants have entered the United States. During the same 135-year span, the total U.S. population has jumped from 10 million to 163 million.

Immigration Trend

Immigration mounted steadily from 1820 to 1910, then began to fall off. Greatest influx took place between 1905 and 1915, when some 9.4 million immigrants were admitted. The trend is shown in the following table:

Years	Number	Years	Number
1820-1830	151,824	1891-1900	3,687,564
1831-1840	599,125	1901-1910	8,795,386
1841-1850	1,713,251	1911-1920	5,735,811
1851-1860	2,598,214	1921-1930	4,107,209
1861-1870	2,314,824	1931-1940	528,431
1871-1880	2,812,191	1941-1950	1,035,039
1881-1890	5,246,613	1951-1954	849,848

Of the 40 million immigrants, some 34 million came from Europe, 5 million from the Western Hemisphere and 1 million from Asia. The largest number came from Germany -- some 6.5 million. Other major European contributors have been Italy (4.8 million), Ireland (4.6 million), Austria-Hungary (4.2 million), Great Britain (3.6 million), Russia (3.3 million), and Sweden (1.2 million). In the Western Hemisphere, 3.3 million have come from Canada, 900,000 from Mexico.

Most of the immigrants from Germany, Ireland, Great Britain and Sweden arrived before 1900, while most of those from Italy, Austria-Hungary, Russia, Canada, and Mexico came after 1900.

Net Immigration

Some of the alien immigrants who entered the United States did not remain. A sizeable number subsequently emigrated, returning either to their home lands or moving to other countries. During the decade from 1911 to 1920, for example, 5.7 million immigrants were admitted, but 2.1 million aliens emigrated, leaving net immigration of 3.6 million. During the 1930's, a period of depression in the U.S., emigrants actually outnumbered immigrants by 100,000 in the first half of the decade and net immigration for the 10-year period was less than 70,000. The following table shows the number of alien immigrants admitted since 1911, number of alien emigrants departing, and the excess of immigrants over emigrants:

Years	Immigrants	Emigrants	Net Influx
1911-1920	5,735,811	2,146,994	3,588,817
1921-1930	4,107,209	1,045,076	3,062,133
1931-1940	528,431	459,738	68,693
1941-1950	1,035,039	156,399	878,640
1951	205,717	26,174	179,543
1952	265,520	21,880	243,640
1953	170,434	24,256	146,178
1954	208,177	30,665	177,512

Ratio of Foreign-Born

As immigration has declined in this century, so has the proportion of foreign-born in the total population. It dropped by half between 1910 and 1950, from 14.7 percent to 6.9 percent. Growth of the total population, as well as the decline in immigration, contributed to the change. Barring any great increase in immigration in the future, the normal growth in population will cause the proportion of foreign-born to decline still further. This table shows what has happened since 1890, by census years:

Years	Total Population	Foreign-Born	Percent
1890	62,947,714	9,249,560	14.7
1900	75,994,575	10,341,276	13.6
1910	91,972,266	13,515,886	14.7
1920	105,710,620	13,920,692	13.2
1930	122,775,046	14,204,149	11.6
1940	131,669,275	11,594,896	8.8
1950	150,697,361	10,347,395	6.8

Deaths among the foreign-born who came to the U.S. during the period of peak immigration have also served to cut the ratio. From 1921 to 1930, for example, net immigration amounted to more than 3 million, yet during the same period the number of foreign-born increased by less than 300,000.

The proportion of persons of foreign or mixed parentage is also declining. Census statistics on the makeup of the white population show that the percentage of native white with foreign or mixed parentage rose from 18.3 percent of the total population in 1890 to 21.5 in 1920, then dropped to 15.7 in 1950, when they numbered 23,589,485. What is called the foreign white stock (sum of foreign-born white and native white of foreign or mixed parentage) amounted to 33,750,653 in 1950, or 22.4 percent of the total population. (For distribution by states, see chart, CQ Weekly Report, p. 351.)

U. S. Immigration Policy

Immigration policy has been an issue since early colonial days. However, it was not until 1875 that Congress first acted to impose limits, in a law relating to certain kinds of immigrants from China and Japan. This was followed by the first Chinese Exclusion Act in 1882.

In 1891, Congress acted to exclude insane persons, paupers, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, felons, polygamists, and others. The law followed a decade during which more than 5 million immigrants were admitted.

In 1892, with signs of economic recession looming large, both Republican and Democratic Party platforms called for further restrictions on immigration.

Despite a number of restrictive laws passed during the next few years, immigration kept on increasing. At the same time, its composition changed, with more persons coming from Southern and Eastern Europe than from Western and Northern Europe. Between 1901, and 1920, for example, more than 3 million immigrants were admitted from Italy and 2.5 million from Russia.

Since many of the new immigrants were illiterate, there was increasing pressure to make literacy a test for admission. Presidents Grover Cleveland and William Howard Taft each vetoed a bill to this effect, and President Woodrow Wilson vetoed two. But in 1917 Congress passed, over Wilson's veto, an omnibus immigration bill which included a provision excluding aliens over 16 years of age who were unable to read. The act also excluded many Asiatics.

QUOTA LAW OF 1921

World War I ravaged much of Europe, and there were signs that millions of homeless and uprooted Europeans would seek passage to the United States unless barred by law. Various bills were introduced in Congress to prohibit immigration altogether for a few years.

Then Congress passed a bill to restrict annual immigration to 3 percent of the foreign-born population in 1910. The Senate passed it, 62-2, and the House 295-41, in 1921, but President Wilson killed it for the time being by pocket veto.

Three months later the 67th Congress passed a similar bill, which became the first quota law. Under its terms, each nation's quota was fixed at 3 percent of the foreign-born persons of that nationality who lived in the U.S. in 1910. This and other provisions cut the total number of immigrants permitted to enter to some 350,000 a year. However, natives of the Western Hemisphere were exempted from quota restriction. A one-year law, the act was extended in 1922 for another two years.

QUOTA LAW OF 1924

In 1924, the House Immigration Committee reported a bill which changed the quota basis from the 1910 census to that of 1890, and reduced the quota from 3 to 2 percent. Change in the base year had the effect of reducing quotas for immigrants from Southern and Eastern Europe from 44.6 to 15.3 percent of the total. Considerable opposition to this feature developed, but some type of quota system was generally favored.

The formula finally adopted was the national origins system, first proposed by Rep. John Jacob Rogers (R Mass. 1913-25) on April 11, 1924, as an amendment to the Committee bill. Under this system, quotas were to be determined on the basis of the "national origins" of the entire population of the U.S., as of 1920, rather than upon the number of foreign-born. This system was embodied in the bill which became law May 26, 1924. Effective date of this feature, however, was twice postponed until July 1, 1929. In the intervening five years, the 2-percent formula based on the 1890 census was in force.

Thereafter, the law provided that during any fiscal year, the quota of any nationality was to bear the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin bore to the total population in 1920. This formula had the net effect of restricting quota immigrants to 150,000 a year. An additional provision making 100 the minimum quota for any nationality boosted the total to 154,277. But the law kept the provision of the 1921 act, exempting natives of the Western Hemisphere from any quota restrictions.

The quota law of 1924 was superseded in 1952 by the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act. Meanwhile, Congress in 1945 granted special entry permission to war brides, and in 1946 passed the GI

FOREIGN WHITE STOCK

Percentage of Population in 1950

Col. 1 - Total U.S. population, 1950.
Col. 2 - Foreign-born white.
Col. 3 - White of foreign or mixed parentage.
Col. 4 - Percentage of foreign white stock*

	1	2	3	4
ALABAMA	3,061,743	13,813	32,565	1.5%
ARIZONA	749,587	45,594	110,805	20.9
ARKANSAS	1,909,511	9,289	24,190	1.8
CALIFORNIA	10,586,223	985,333	1,997,055	28.2
COLORADO	1,325,089	58,987	185,910	18.5
CONNECTICUT	2,007,280	297,859	666,495	48.0
DELAWARE	318,085	13,844	34,460	15.2
D. OF C.	802,178	39,497	90,835	15.0
FLORIDA	2,771,305	122,731	214,260	12.2
GEORGIA	3,444,578	16,730	34,675	1.5
IDaho	588,637	19,407	69,020	15.0
ILLINOIS	8,712,176	783,277	1,901,290	30.8
INDIANA	3,934,224	100,630	300,350	10.2
IOWA	2,621,073	84,582	398,055	18.4
KANSAS	1,905,299	38,577	179,420	11.4
KENTUCKY	2,944,806	16,068	59,905	2.6
LOUISIANA	2,683,516	28,884	87,240	4.3
MAINE	913,774	74,342	171,135	26.9
MARYLAND	2,343,001	84,440	228,565	13.4
MASSACHUSETTS	4,690,514	713,699	1,559,220	48.5
MICHIGAN	6,371,766	603,735	1,363,730	30.9
MINNESOTA	2,982,483	210,231	812,410	34.3
MISSISSIPPI	2,178,914	8,314	16,955	1.2
MISSOURI	3,954,653	92,050	311,815	10.2
MONTANA	591,024	43,119	125,065	28.5
NEBRASKA	1,325,510	57,273	241,895	22.6
NEVADA	160,083	10,530	24,265	21.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE	533,242	58,134	133,530	35.9
NEW JERSEY	4,835,329	630,761	1,382,895	41.6
NEW MEXICO	681,187	17,336	43,285	8.9
NEW YORK	14,830,192	2,500,429	4,303,345	45.9
NORTH CAROLINA	4,061,929	16,134	30,200	1.1
NORTH DAKOTA	619,636	49,232	192,210	39.0
OHIO	7,946,627	443,158	1,135,390	19.9
OKLAHOMA	2,233,351	18,906	65,555	3.8
OREGON	1,521,341	83,612	225,430	20.3
PENNSYLVANIA	10,498,012	776,609	2,053,680	27.0
RHODE ISLAND	791,896	113,264	274,165	48.9
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,117,027	7,503	16,645	1.1
SOUTH DAKOTA	652,740	30,767	142,985	26.7
TENNESSEE	3,291,718	15,065	36,145	1.6
TEXAS	7,711,194	276,645	655,635	12.1
UTAH	688,862	29,844	105,315	19.6
VERMONT	377,747	28,753	67,670	25.5
VIRGINIA	3,318,680	35,070	93,850	3.9
WASHINGTON	2,378,963	191,001	442,420	26.6
WEST VIRGINIA	2,005,552	34,586	76,235	5.5
WISCONSIN	3,434,575	218,234	841,115	30.8
WYOMING	290,529	13,290	40,200	18.4
Total	150,697,361	10,161,168	23,589,485	22.4%

* Foreign white stock is the sum of foreign-born white and native white of foreign or mixed parentage (Cols. 2 and 3). Percentage represents ratio of this sum to total U.S. population, white and non-white. Total foreign-born of all races in 1950 was 10,347,395.

SOURCE: FOR POPULATION FIGURES, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. PERCENTAGES IN COL. 4 TABULATED BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY.

Fiances Act. In 1948, Congress passed the Displaced Persons Act, to permit immigration of 205,000 refugees chiefly Europeans, over a two-year period. While these might be in addition to established annual quotas, the Act provided that any excess be charged against future quotas.

MCCARRAN-WALTER ACT OF 1952

In 1952, Congress passed the Immigration and Nationality Act over President Harry S. Truman's veto (Senate, 57-26; House, 278-113). The law, familiarly labeled for its leading sponsors, the late Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev., 1933-54) and Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), codified all U.S. statutes relating to immigration, naturalization and nationality. (For details of the law and its passage, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 154ff.)

The McCarran-Walter Act retained the national origins system as the basis for establishing quotas. Only change in this respect was to simplify the method of calculation by making the quota equal to one-sixth of 1 percent of those in the U.S. in 1920 attributable to a given national origin. Total quota immigrants permitted under the new law were increased only slightly, to 154,657. The law also continued the exemption from quota limitation for most natives of the Western Hemisphere.

Under the new act, which became effective Dec. 24, 1952, the following priorities were established for the allocation of visas within each nation's quota.

1. First 50 percent to skilled aliens and their families.
2. Another 30 percent to parents of U.S. citizens.
3. Another 20 percent to families of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence.
4. Unused quotas first to other preference groups, then to other qualified immigrants, with brothers, sisters and sons and daughters (over 21) of U.S. citizens getting 25 percent of such visas.

The 1952 law also tightened screening procedures concerning both immigrants and non-immigrant aliens desiring temporary admission to the U.S. The Attorney General's powers to exclude or deport aliens were expanded. These features of the act have been heavily criticized, generally with the contention that they have damaged U.S. prestige in the eyes of friendly nations.

In vetoing the bill, President Truman charged that it "would perpetuate injustices of long standing against many other nations of the world, hamper the efforts we are making to rally the men of East and West alike to the cause of freedom, and intensify the repressive and inhumane aspects of our immigration procedures."

Before leaving office in 1953, Truman submitted to Congress a report from his Commission on Immigration and Naturalization, which urged extensive changes in the 1952 act. President Eisenhower, in his 1953 State of the Union message also urged changes, saying the law "contains injustices" and "does in fact discriminate." (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 241.)

Congress did not act on his recommendation in 1953, and in 1954 the President dropped it. However, in his 1955 State of the Union message, Eisenhower recalled his earlier request. He said certain provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act "are inequitable in some instances and discriminatory in others," and "should be corrected." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 25.)

REFUGEE RELIEF ACT OF 1953

Partly because of the ceiling on quota immigrants reaffirmed in the 1952 law, pressure began to develop for special legislation to authorize certain groups of refugees to enter the U.S. outside established quotas. Under the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended, almost 400,000 refugees had entered by 1952, but many additional refugees remained in Europe.

In 1953, Congress passed the Refugee Relief Act, providing for the admission of 214,000 refugees over a three-year period, without regard for the quotas set up in the 1952 law. An emergency measure, it supplemented but did not amend the McCarran-Walter Act. Refugees applying for entry under terms of the 1953 law had to meet all of the standards set forth in the 1952 law and others as well.

Within the 214,000 total, quotas were established for 16 classes of aliens. Largest allotment was 55,000 for ethnic Germans expelled from various European countries following World War II and residing in Western Germany, Berlin, or Austria.

Persons admitted under the law had to satisfy stringent security requirements. In addition, they had to have assurances from U.S. citizens that they would be employed and housed once they were admitted.

On Feb. 28, 1955, the House Judiciary Committee filed a report on administration of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The report included a breakdown on immigrants admitted during fiscal 1954, which showed a total of 821 admitted under the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Critics have blamed the Act's Administrator, Scott McLeod, for the slow rate of admission. In recent months, the rate has increased only slightly.

The Quota Problem

Under the quota system now in force, 77 percent of the 154,657 total is allotted to five nations, while 80 other countries share the remaining 23 percent. The five are Great Britain (including Northern Ireland), 65,361; Germany, 25,814; Ireland, 17,756; Poland, 6,488; and Italy, 5,645. These quotas total 119,064.

Neither Great Britain nor Ireland has used up its quota in the past 25 years. In fiscal 1953, for example, Great Britain used 24,219, while Ireland used 4,635. In fact, in the 20 years between 1930 and 1949, quotas for all countries totaled 3,076,254, but quota immigrants totaled only 836,085. Of the 2,240,000 unused quotas, Great Britain alone accounted for more than one half.

Since the 1952 law continued the ban on transferring quotas from one country to another (and on carrying over unused quotas from one year to another), the practical effect has been to limit quota immigrants to a number well under the total allowed by law. However, the Displaced Persons Act did allow countries to mortgage their future quotas, up to 50 percent a year after 1954. Latvia, for example, used this privilege, to send in 37,692 quota immigrants in the four years from 1949 through 1952. Yet Latvia's annual quota is only 235 (236 under the old law). The result is that Latvia's quota is reduced by half for the next 320 years, until the year 2274. Estonia's quota is similarly mortgaged until 2146, Lithuania's until 2090, Yugoslavia's until 2114, Rumania's until 2019, and Greece's until 2013. Even Poland, whose quota of 6,488 is the fourth largest, is in mortgage until the year 2000.

Another feature of the 1952 law that has been criticized is the preference system for visas to be issued within any given quota. Theoretically, half of 154,657, or more than 77,000 visas, should go to skilled aliens. Yet in the first full fiscal year (1954) following passage of the law, only 1,429 quota immigrants entered under this provision.

In another respect, however, the law has eased restrictions by classing as non-quota immigrants all wives, husbands, and children of U.S. citizens. In 1954, for example, a total of 111,227 persons born in Europe were admitted. Of these 87,104 were quota immigrants and 24,123 non-quota. Of the latter more than 21,000 were wives, husbands, or children of U.S. citizens.

Immigration in 84th Congress

As of April 1, 61 bills had been introduced in both chambers of the 84th Congress to revise, repeal, supplement or supplant the McCarran-Walter Act of 1952. On March 18, the Senate voted \$102,000 to its Judiciary Committee to make a study of immigration.

What action, if any, will be taken remains to be seen. The House Judiciary Committee has been the scene of a controversy between Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) and ranking Democrat, Rep. Walter. Celler opposed the 1952 law, which Walter helped to draft as Chairman of the Judiciary group's Immigration and Nationality Subcommittee, and Celler voted to uphold Truman's veto.

When Democrats returned to control of Congress in January of this year, Celler intended to name himself to head the Immigration Subcommittee. On Jan. 26, however, he named Walter to his old post. Since then, Celler and Walter have argued over administration of the Refugee Relief Act. On Feb. 28, Celler suggested that Edward J. Corsi, State Department immigration aide, take over its administration from Scott McLeod. In response, Walter said that Corsi once had Communist-front connections. This Corsi denied.

LEHMAN-CELLER PROPOSAL

Bills to substitute a completely new law for the McCarran-Walter Act include S 1206, introduced Feb. 25 by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.) and 12 other Senators. Identical bills were introduced in the House by Celler (HR 4430) and eight other Representatives.

The omnibus S 1206 and HR 4430 would, according to Lehman, recodify "the McCarran-Walter Act, preserving the technical advances it made over pre-existing law, but codifying and humanizing (its) spirit and letter...in conformity with pledges and commitments...made by both major parties and by the President."

Chief "humanizing" feature of the Lehman-Celler proposal relates to the quota system. The national origins system would be abolished. It would be replaced by a unified quota system, whereby the total number of immigrants to be admitted each year would be equal to one-sixth of 1 percent of the population in that year. Only restriction would be a ceiling of 251,000. There would be no individual country quotas within the total quota, so any immigrant otherwise qualified to enter could come in.

The Lehman-Celler plan also calls for a new system for granting preferences within the total quota. Visas would be granted in the following proportion:

RECENT IMMIGRATION

Immigrant Aliens Admitted to U.S. By Country or Region of Birth

(FISCAL YEARS)

Country	1951	1952	1953	1954
EUROPE	161,177	202,884	96,177	111,227
Austria	2,777	5,976	1,862	2,072
Belgium	1,238	1,539	1,335	1,424
Bulgaria	231	279	67	78
Czechoslovakia	3,863	5,041	2,173	2,235
Denmark	1,217	1,345	1,278	1,322
Estonia	2,073	1,248	158	228
Finland	646	585	614	681
France	3,337	3,454	3,216	3,277
Germany	26,369	50,283	27,305	32,935
Greece	4,447	7,084	1,603	2,127
Hungary	4,922	6,850	803	1,163
Ireland	3,739	3,796	4,655	5,232
Italy	7,348	9,306	9,701	15,201
Latvia	10,588	4,459	294	296
Lithuania	4,028	3,044	314	401
Netherlands	3,170	3,143	3,042	3,769
Norway	2,378	2,481	2,427	2,420
Poland	37,484	33,211	4,395	5,663
Portugal	1,048	1,013	1,141	1,636
Rumania	2,351	4,915	468	666
Spain	510	536	991	964
Sweden	1,427	1,478	1,750	1,811
Switzerland	1,408	1,569	1,794	1,686
United Kingdom:				
England	8,333	12,054	12,872	12,923
Northern Ireland	840	1,031	1,240	1,306
Scotland	2,950	4,052	4,540	4,541
Wales	368	494	578	539
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	11,953	12,697	1,780	1,985
Yugoslavia	8,254	17,223	1,272	1,432
Other Europe	1,880	2,698	2,509	1,214
ASIA	5,166	9,428	8,029	11,751
China	1,821	1,421	1,536	2,770
India	134	153	155	308
Japan	198	4,517	2,393	3,777
Palestine	210	156	118	165
Philippines	760	1,066	1,160	1,633
Other Asia	2,043	2,115	2,667	3,098
NORTH AMERICA	35,482	48,092	60,107	77,772
Canada	20,809	28,141	28,967	27,055
Mexico	6,372	9,600	18,454	37,456
West Indies	5,553	6,723	8,875	8,999
Central America	1,970	2,642	3,056	3,488
Other North America	778	986	755	774
OTHERS				
South America	2,724	3,902	4,691	5,523
Africa	700	740	922	1,187
Australia and New Zealand	390	416	450	605
Other Countries	78	58	59	112
Total	205,717	265,520	170,434	208,177

(SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.)

1. For purposes of family unification, 25-35 percent.
2. Persons with occupational specialties, 5-10 percent.
3. Persons seeking asylum from religious or political persecution, 15-25 percent.
4. Persons whose emigration from a country would be in the best interests of the U.S., 20-25 percent.
5. Persons not qualifying under the other sections, a minimum of 20 percent of the total, plus any amounts not used by the other groups.

Administration of the law, under this proposal, would be entrusted to an independent agency called the Immigration and Naturalization Commission. Another quasi-judicial agency would be established to review cases of deportation, exclusion, and denial of visas.

In a March 2 speech in the House, Rep. Walter attacked the Lehman-Celler proposal and defended the McCarran-Walter Act. The 1920 census base for immigration, he said, "provides a mathematical formula for determining quota allocations...with a view to maintenance of homogeneity...It was not designed to relieve population pressures in all the countries of the world."

Walter said that the proposed unified quota system is "flexible, if nothing else." Under this system, he charged, "politically appointed commissioners" could allocate any number of quota vacancies to one country, "as political expediency may direct."

Legislative Outlook

In attempting to assess the chances for any proposal to overhaul the McCarran-Walter Act in 1955, Congressional Quarterly analyzed the 1952 Senate and House votes to override President Truman's veto of the Act.

It developed that, of the 278 Representatives who voted to override, 213 hold seats in the 84th Congress. In the Senate, 46 of the 56 who voted to override are still in office. (For voting, see CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 180, 184.) If the views of these Congressmen regarding immigration have not changed substantially in the interim, chances appear slim that the 84th Congress will adopt so fundamental a revision as the Lehman-Celler proposal.

Moreover, on this basis the chances are equally poor that any such proposal will emerge from the subcommittees of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees which deal with immigration matters.

The Senate subcommittee is composed of four Democrats--Chairman Harley M. Kilgore (W Va.), James O. Eastland (Miss.), Olin D. Johnston (S.C.), and Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.)--and three Republicans--Arthur V. Watkins (Utah), Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), and John M. Butler (Md.). Only Kilgore and Hennings voted to uphold Truman's veto. The other five all voted to override.

HOUSE PROSPECTS

The House subcommittee is composed of three Democrats--Chairman Walter, Michael A. Feighan (Ohio), and Frank Chelf (Ky.) -- and two Republicans -- Ruth Thompson (Mich.) and DeWitt S. Hyde (Md.), who was elected for the first time to the 83rd Congress. Of the four, only Feighan voted to uphold the veto. The other three voted to override.

Another group which might spur action is the Joint Committee on Immigration and Nationality Policy, which

was set up by the McCarran-Walter Act to "make a continuous study of this act and its effect on the national security, the economy, and social welfare of the United States."

Although the Joint Committee was directed to report on its studies and recommendations, it has never done so. Members were appointed, five from the Senate and five from the House, in the 83rd Congress, and two meetings were held under Chairman Watkins, in January, 1953, and January, 1954. No staff was ever named.

In the 84th Congress, the Committee has yet to meet, since the three Democratic members from the Senate have yet to be appointed by the Vice President. The five House members are Walter, Celler, Feighan, Thompson and Chauncey W. Reed (R Ill.). Senate members named are Watkins and William E. Jenner (R Ind.). Reed and Jenner both voted to override the 1952 veto.

Other Proposals

In addition to the Lehman-Celler and companion measures, the following major bills have been introduced (most of them contain more than the provision cited):

HR 501, 1/ 5/55 -- Victor L. Anfuso (D N.Y.), and 12 identical bills, differ only slightly from S 1206 and HR 4430, the Lehman-Celler plan.

S 519, 1/18/55 -- Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), and seven similar House bills, would retain the national origins system but substitute the 1950 for the 1920 census.

S 1315, 3/4/55 -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), would allow the pooling of unused quotas.

HR 358, 1/ 5/55 -- Harold D. Donohue (D Mass.), and four similar bills, would make the balance of under-subscribed quotas available to persons in over-subscribed areas the next year.

HR 663, 1/ 4/55 -- Sidney A. Fine (D N.Y.), would repeal the McCarran-Walter Act and substitute the laws it supplanted.

HR 315, 1/ 5/55 -- Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.), would replace present pre-examination procedures for prospective immigrants with those in effect before 1952.

HR 467, 1/ 5/55 -- Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (D Mass.), would allow issuance of immigration visas to 50,000 Italians, over and above Italy's quota, for five years.

HR 552, 1/ 5/55 -- Thomas A. Jenkins (R Ohio), would bar immigrant visas to citizens of the U.S.S.R. and its satellite nations, and limit the number of non-immigrant visas granted to these countries to the number granted by them to U.S. citizens.

HR 1631, 1/ 6/55 -- Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), would bar immigrants who did not have the guarantee of a U.S. citizen that he would find a job and that the job would not involve displacing some other person.

HR 3300, 1/31/55 -- Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), would allow organizations to provide the job guarantees now required in the Refugee Relief Act from U.S. citizens.

HR 3998, 2/14/55 -- Celler, would allow teachers, scientists and others invited to the U.S. by colleges and other institutions to enter without quota restriction.

HR 4357, 2/24/55 -- Anfuso, would set up a commission to administer the Refugee Relief Act. The Commission would be authorized to redistribute any visas not distributed on the expiration date of the 1953 Act.

In This Section...

- Farm Lobbies Rolling into Action
- Farm Group Stands on Price Supports
- Lobbyist Registrations
- Fight Over Sugar Quotas Is Renewed
- Pressure Points

FARM LOBBIES

Farm lobbyists are doing some legislative spring plowing on Capitol Hill. The harvest could be a revised price-supports program.

As many farmers' financial worries grow, members of the National Farmers Union are teaming with farm and labor allies to work for enactment -- the decision probably will come shortly after Easter -- of a House bill (HR 12) to replace the Administration program of flexible price supports with rigid supports at 90 percent of parity for five basic crops.

Introduced by Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D.N.C.), Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, the measure also would raise minimum dairy supports from 75 to 80 percent of parity, and initiate a farm referendum on a multiple-price plan under which wheat for domestic food would be pegged at 100 percent of parity.

The bill's supporters point out that net farm income in 1954 was 10 percent below 1953, and that, according to official calculations, "further declines are in prospect" for this year and 1956. "It's a cinch that, under the dangerous policy of lowering price supports, things will get worse before they get better," said one legislator.

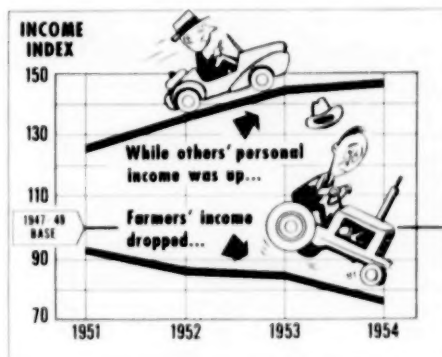
SENATE DEFEAT PROBABLE

The Cooley bill was approved March 10 by a majority of the House Agriculture Committee. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 256.) Although most farm lobbyists expect the House vote will be close and say the bill's defeat in the Senate is nearly certain, they regard the present fight as a preview of a larger battle next year.

The bill is vigorously opposed by the kingpin of the farm bloc, the American Farm Bureau Federation. Having long led the fight for flexible supports, Farm Bureau officials are determined to block any effort to upset the present program.

While agreeing that a price support program is necessary to the future of agriculture, Farm Bureau officials say it must be one which does not stimulate production beyond the needs of the market. They're telling Congressmen that high, rigid supports encourage expanded output of foods already in surplus.

Through newsletters and personal contacts, Bureau spokesmen are reminding Congress and the public that price supports were enacted during the depression, and were raised to 90 percent during World War II to boost food output. "The present program merely marks a return to principles of earlier legislation," says Charles B. Shuman, AFBF president.



FARMERS UNION STAND

Although officials of the National Farmers Union, long-standing advocate of 100 percent farm supports, feel the bill has many defects, they are pushing for it as a "step in the right direction." In this they have the cooperation of both the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor.

Labor spokesmen told CQ their interest arises from concern over falling employment in industries dependent on farm buying power, and hope for aid from rural Congressmen in their bid to boost the minimum wage.

The labor-farm coalition is concentrating on House Democrats from "city" districts. The House in 1954 voted to substitute flexible for rigid supports on a 228-170 roll call, and the coalition hopes that this year it can pick up 35 to 40 "city district" votes and reverse the decision.

To help capture these votes, top farmers union strategy meetings have been held in Washington, and officials have sent "action letters" and news bulletins to their 270,000 member-families, urging them to "talk to friends and neighbors."

OTHER BACKERS

AFL and CIO officials are buttonholing "city" Congressmen, urging support for the Cooley bill. Robert Oliver, legislative director, has written all Congressmen that the CIO regards the bill as one of the session's "most important issues."

Also lending modified support to the Cooley bill is the powerful commodity group, the National Milk Producers Federation. Officials say the Federation was chiefly responsible for inclusion of some of the bill's dairy provisions. "We generally favor flexible supports, but the dairy farmer needs a break that will assure him of equitable treatment," said E.M. Norton, executive secretary of the group.

The other member of the farm bloc's "Big Four" -- the National Grange -- is taking a neutral position. But officials are active in drumming up member support for the bill's multiple-price plan for wheat, which one Hill expert terms "Grange-inspired."

FARM GROUP STANDS ON PRICE SUPPORTS ISSUE

The question of high, rigid vs. flexible, sliding scale farm price supports was renewed in the 84th Congress with the introduction, by Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), of a bill (HR 12) to restore rigid supports. Flexible supports were established by the 83rd Congress.

Farm groups have offered various solutions since price supports were first established during the Depression. The 1955 viewpoints on price supports of four leading farm organizations:

Farm Bureau

"...incomes of farmers will be maintained at the highest possible level if we allow...the price system to perform for agriculture the functions which it alone can adequately perform -- that is, to serve as the main balance wheel between supply and demand.

"Rigid mandatory 90 percent price support...has failed to keep net farm income from suffering a severe drop...the sound way to stop the drop in net farm income...is to allow price and increased opportunity to guide production, increase efficiency, lower costs, and expand markets at home and abroad." -- Charles B. Shuman, president, American Farm Bureau Federation, Feb. 23.

National Farmers Union

"The National Farmers' Union favors the enactment of legislation that will provide support at 100 percent of parity, by means of production payments in combination with other methods, for the family farm production of all farm-produced commodities...As we see it, firm adequate price-support legislation is absolutely essential as an important part of significant programs to attain imperative national aims."

"The change to a flexible support program made in the 1954 Agricultural Act...was a serious mistake, and mandatory 90 percent supports should be restored immediately by Congress. The flexible support system is unworkable by its very nature and I do not see how anyone can argue that the farmer's position will be improved by cutting his prices and income." -- John A. Baker, assistant to the president, National Farmers' Union, Feb. 24.

National Grange

"We firmly believe that continued adherence to wartime price-support levels in all instances as a permanent or long-time program is not only expensive to all of us

1954 Spending

Action on flexible price supports was among the highlights of the second session, 84th Congress, and three of the four groups whose views are listed on this page were among the top lobby spenders of 1954. National Milk Producers Federation topped all lobbies in spending reported. Expenditures listed by the four groups:

National Milk Producers Federation	\$185,496.13
American Farm Bureau Federation	112,408.00
National Farmers Union	85,762.49
National Grange	204.97

The Farm Bureau was sixth in 1954 spending and the Farmers Union (Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America) was ninth.

as American taxpayers, but that it cannot effectively achieve and maintain agricultural prosperity...

"On the other hand, we have no faith that broad adherence to a schedule of flexible price supports, particularly under present conditions, will serve well either agriculture or America as a whole. Farmers have already suffered severe price declines, and farm prices are out of balance with industrial prices..."

"We believe that for the present we must concentrate on the revisions necessary to correct this disparity and to bring about a better balance between supply and demand conditions. To do this requires among other things, a rather sharp adjustment in our production plant from a wartime basis to peacetime requirements..."

"The Grange has long advocated that an effective solution demands a commodity-by-commodity approach...no single formula can possibly prescribe...for the peculiar requirements of all the commodities." -- Herschel D. Newsom, master, The National Grange, Feb. 24.

Milk Producers

"Until such time as a satisfactory producer-financed and operated dairy stabilization and production control program can be enacted and put into operation, it is essential that a price support program for milk and butter-fat, and the products thereof, be continued in effect and that such a program guarantee returns to dairy farmers equal to or in balance with returns to producers of other supported commodities, and in line with those costs of production which are affected by other government programs." -- A Dairy Policy...1954, pamphlet published by the National Milk Producers Federation.

The group has offered its own proposal - a so-called "self-help program" - under which dairy farmers themselves would regulate their production to provide adequate supplies of milk and dairy foods, and would assume losses, "if any," which might be involved in the disposal of seasonal or occasional annual surpluses. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 325.)

CQ Farm References

- Agricultural Act of 1954 -- CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 100-117.
- Farm Price Supports -- CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 81-82.
- Agricultural Act of 1949 -- CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, pp. 131-146.
- Agricultural Act of 1948 -- CQ Almanac, Vol. IV, 1948, pp. 53-58.

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS

Individuals

REGISTRANT -- FREDERICK LUKENS, attorney, 1129 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/25/55.

Employer -- Education Association of the District of Columbia, 1129 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "District of Columbia Public Schools Salary Schedule Revision, S 1093. In favor of passage."

Compensation -- \$150 monthly.

REGISTRANT -- KIMON T. KARABATSOS, 3707 Woodley Rd. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/25/55.

Employer -- Niobrara River Basin Development Association, 3707 Woodley Rd. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Legislative Interest -- "Authorization and appropriations for the Ainsworth (Neb.) Irrigation Unit of the Niobrara River Basin -- no legislation has as yet been introduced."

Expenses -- \$200.

REGISTRANT -- ROBERT M. BURR, 270 Park Ave., Room 1203-L, New York 17, N.Y. Filed 3/25/55.

Employer -- National Bureau for Economic Realism, Inc., 270 Park Ave., Room 1203-L, New York 17, N.Y.

Compensation -- \$684.

Previous Registration -- April 6, 1949. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 848.)

REGISTRANT -- R. HARVEY DASTRUP, legislative assistant, American Farm Bureau Federation, 425 13th St. N.W., Washington 4, D.C. Filed 3/25/55.

Employer -- American Farm Bureau Federation 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Ill.

Legislative Interest -- Price supports and other legislation affecting agriculture.

Compensation -- \$7,500 yearly.

REGISTRANT -- JOHN J. BOLAND, 70 Pine St., New York, N.Y. Filed 3/25/55.

Employer -- Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner, and Beane, 70 Pine St., New York, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- "Tax legislation affecting securities dealers. Interests relating to the taxation of certain exempt organization under Subchapter F of Chapter 1 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954."

Expenses -- "Not in excess of \$300."

REGISTRANT -- HERBERT P. WILKINS, attorney, c/o Palmer, Dodge, Gardner and Bradford, 53 State St., Boston, Mass. Filed 3/28/55.

Employer -- Creole Petroleum Corp., Empire State Building, 350 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 1 -- Reciprocal Trade Agreements Extension Bill. Favor bill in general. Also general interest in obtaining information on, and opposing, legislation imposing increased duties or quotas on importation of petroleum or petroleum products."

REGISTRANT -- CASIMIR DE RHAM, JR., c/o Palmer, Dodge, Gardner and Bradford, 53 State St., Boston, Mass. Filed 3/28/55.

Employer -- Creole Petroleum Corp., Empire State Building, 350 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 1 -- Reciprocal Trade Agreements Extension Bill. Favor bill in general.

Also general interest in obtaining information on, and opposing, legislation imposing increased duties or quotas on importation of petroleum or petroleum products."

Previous Registration -- April 21, 1953. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 605.)

REGISTRANT -- R. AMMI CUTTER, c/o Palmer, Dodge, Gardner and Bradford, 53 State St., Boston, Mass. Filed 3/28/55.

Employer -- Creole Petroleum Corp., Empire State Building, 350 5th Ave., New York, N.Y.

Legislative Interest -- "HR 1 -- Reciprocal Trade Agreements Extension Bill. Favor bill in general. Also general interest in obtaining information on, and opposing, legislation imposing increased duties or quotas on importation of petroleum or petroleum products."

Compensation -- "Based on amount of time spent in the above mentioned activities at a rate as yet undetermined."

Previous Registration -- April 21, 1953. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 605.)

REGISTRANT -- MARVIN E. LEWIS, 703 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. Filed 3/29/55.

Employer -- Independent contractor for City and County of San Francisco.

Legislative Interest -- "Any and all matters whether legislative or administrative having to do with the welfare of San Francisco."

Expenses -- "State: California -- Approximately \$15,000 a year maximum and compensation is \$12,000 a year."

REGISTRANT -- EDWARD FALEK AND RUTH M. FALEK, Edward Falek and Co., 1625 I St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/31/55.

Employer -- Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc., 4 Irving Pl., New York 3, N.Y. Filed 3/31/55.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation in regard to amendments to the Natural Gas Act that may be of interest to Consolidated Edison Co. of New York, Inc."

Compensation -- "\$6,250 per quarter, plus out-of-pocket expenses."

REGISTRANT -- BENJAMIN H. SAUNDERS AND HOWARD T. MATHER, Hamel, Park and Saunders, 1000 Shoreham Building, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 4/1/55.

Employer -- Grier Cotton Co., Statesville, N.C.

Legislative Interest -- "Jurisdictional bill on refund of income taxes."

Previous Registration -- See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 596.

Law and Public Relations

REGISTRANT -- WOOD, KING & DAWSON, attorneys, 48 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y. Filed 3/31/55.

Employer -- Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the interests of commercial banks, including S 968, S 1160, HR 4260."

Expenses -- "Approximately \$30,000."

REGISTRANT -- WOOD, KING & DAWSON, attorneys, 48 Wall St., New York 5, N.Y. Filed 3/31/55.

Employer -- Committee for Broadening Commercial Bank Participation in Public Financing, 50 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the interests of commercial banks, including S 968, S 1160, HR 4260."

Expenses -- "Approximately \$60,000, including fees of \$22,500 to Berchmans T. Fitzpatrick (agent), previously registered."

Organizations

REGISTRANT -- NIOBRARA RIVER BASIN DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, 3707 Woodley Rd. N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 3/25/55.

Legislative Interest -- "PL 612, 83rd Congress, proponent."

Expenses -- "\$200 -- miscellaneous."

REGISTRANT -- COMMITTEE FOR BROADENING COMMERCIAL BANK PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC FINANCING, 50 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Filed 3/31/55.

Legislative Interest -- "Legislation affecting the interests of commercial banks, including S 968, S 1160, HR 4260."

Expenses -- "Anticipated expenses, \$75,000."

REVISE SUGAR ACT?

Sugar broke into the news last week when domestic producers, seeking an increase in quotas, lost patience with government officials and had their own bills introduced in Congress. The action touched off an anticipated argument over revision of the Sugar Act of 1948. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 65, 361.)

The sequence began March 28 when spokesmen for the sugar industry were notified that the Agriculture Department had reached no agreement with the State Department concerning quotas for foreign producers. The domestic industry spokesmen thereupon arranged to have their own bill (HR 5402) introduced by Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) on March 31. An identical Senate bill (S 1635) was introduced April 1 by Sen. Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.) and 48 co-sponsors.

Under existing law, the Department of Agriculture is required to make an annual estimate of the amount of sugar the U.S. will require for the coming year. For 1955, the estimate was 8,200,000 tons. Of this amount the law allows 4,444,000 tons to producers on the U.S. mainland and Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The Philippines are allotted 974,000 tons. Cuba is permitted to supply 96 percent of the remaining U.S. market. Cuba's 1955 allotment is 2,667,840 tons.

The Boggs-Ellender proposals would add 188,000 tons to the annual domestic quota, and provide that the domestic industry would get 55 percent of any needs over the annual estimate. Foreign producers would get the remaining 45 percent -- with Cuba retaining 96 percent of the foreign market.

Sponsors of the new proposals contend they would not reduce the present volume of sugar imports from "any foreign country, including Cuba." However, spokesmen for the U.S. Cuban Sugar Council claim that this is "not true" and that the cost to Cuba would "exceed 200,000 tons annually."

PRESSURE POINTS

BUSINESS -- The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S., in its weekly Washington Report April 1, announced it would conduct a poll of 3,100 member organizations on proposals for federal aid for highways. The poll, the first of its kind ever undertaken by the Chamber, would embrace four questions on "highway policies." Clem D. Johnston, president of the national Chamber, said the results "should provide a valuable guide to our Committee on Policy in reviewing national Chamber policies relating to this subject, and in developing proposals for possible consideration at our forthcoming annual meeting" (May 1-4).

PROFITS -- National Farmers Union officials said in their Washington Newsletter March 25 that "while dairy farmers are going broke," two "big dairy trust" corporations reported the "highest profits in their history for 1954." The corporations, according to the newsletter, were the National Dairy Corp. (Kraft) and the Borden Co. The newsletter credited the "record-breaking" dairy processing profits to the cut in dairy price supports, and repeal of the corporate excess profits tax.

OIL -- The Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, Inc., has distributed to members of the Congressional press galleries a statement by Socony's President B. Brewster Jennings before the Senate Finance Committee on HR 1. The testimony, given on March 18, supports extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act of 1934, and emphasizes that restrictions on oil imports are not necessary at this time.

MINIMUM WAGE -- The CIO News, official newspaper of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, April 4 said the minimum wage fight had shifted to the "home front." According to the paper "vacationing members of Congress will find CIO people camped on their doorsteps urging passage of a \$1.25 minimum wage with extended coverage." Robert Oliver, CIO legislative director, said that a "field action request" had gone out to "key" CIO individuals and groups spurring the minimum wage drive during the Congressional Easter recess. Oliver added that support for a minimum wage higher than 90 cents is "growing even among Republicans."

TAXES -- G. Keith Funston, president of the New York Stock Exchange, April 3 said "renewed efforts will be made in the near future...to repeal both the \$100 dividend exclusion and the 4 percent dividend credit." In a letter to members, Funston asked them to contact their elected representatives to "reconvince Congress that shareholders deserve the better treatment they receive under present tax laws."

CORRECTION

In group stands on oil quota issue, CQ Weekly Report, p. 327, opinions in the right-hand column are those of groups opposed to oil quotas and the Neely amendment. Opinions in the left-hand column are those of groups which favor quotas and support adoption of the Neely amendment. The stands of groups are correct; only the arguments are reversed.



SPRING ELECTIONS

Democrats made substantial gains in the Michigan state election April 4, while holding off a Republican bid to win the Chicago mayoralty in an April 5 election.

MICHIGAN

In the closest spring election in Michigan history, Democrats appeared on April 7 to have won five judicial and educational state offices, the Republicans three. But three of these races were so close that a recount was ordered. Republicans went into the election holding seven of the eight state offices at stake.

Prior to the election, the GOP charged that the CIO Political Action Committee was seeking to gain control of the courts and the educational system by backing Democratic candidates. Neil Staebler, Democratic state chairman, said the results were a rebuke to the Republicans and to the legislature, GOP controlled, for its failure to enact a corporation tax and a highway program proposed by Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D).

CHICAGO

In the closest Chicago mayoralty contest in 10 years, the Democratic organization retained control of the mayor's office by a 127,199-vote margin. Complete but unofficial returns showed that City Clerk Richard J. Daley (D) polled 708,660 votes to 581,461 for Alderman Robert E. Merriam (R), who ran on a reform ticket. Merriam had counted on a heavy "protest vote" against the Democratic organization.

Daley not only was supported by the Democratic organization, which routed Mayor Martin H. Kennelly (D) in the Feb. 22 primary, but had the backing of Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D) and ex-Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson (D). (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 190.) As a Democrat, Merriam had twice been elected alderman, but he later broke with the Democratic organization and switched his political affiliation, first to independent, then to Republican. He had the official backing of the Republican organization, although he was not enthusiastically supported by some Republican leaders, plus support of independents and anti-organization Democrats. Merriam charged that Daley's election would increase vice in the city because of alleged tie-ins between the Democrats and Chicago racketeers. Daley ran on a platform of making Chicago "a better city in which to live."

OTHER RACES

Democrats ended four-year GOP control of city governments in the municipal elections in Danbury, Conn., March 28, and in Tucson, Ariz., April 5. For the first time in more than 100 years Democrats won control of the West Hartford, Conn., town council; April 5 they also won a special election for a state house seat. Democrats won the presidency of the St. Louis board of alderman for

the first time in 16 years and, tightened their control of the board in an April 5 election. In Kansas City, the non-partisan Citizens' Association retained its control over city offices for another four years by a virtual sweep at the expense of the Pendergast Democratic organization in the March 29 election.

YALTA PAPERS

The Senate Republican Policy Committee March 30 provided Republican speakers with a memorandum on the Yalta documents. The memorandum attacked the Roosevelt Administration for its part at Yalta and emphasized the conference role of Alger Hiss.

According to the memorandum, the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt knew three months before Yalta that Russia would enter the Pacific war, yet he "gave in" to Russia on the Polish issue, "almost" helped Russia build a huge bomber force, gave the Kurile Islands to Russia over Navy protests, and "completely disregarded" information regarding the atomic bomb. The memorandum stated that Hiss was in charge of "all of the top secret papers" of the State Department prior to the conference.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) said March 31 that the GOP summary was an attempt to disgrace Roosevelt. He said the document was "replete with misrepresentations and distortions of facts." Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) said the memorandum was based on "myth."

POLITICAL BRIEFS

L. Richard Guylay of New York April 4 was named director of public relations for the Republican National Committee to succeed James Bassett of Los Angeles, who served through the 1954 election. Guylay served as publicity director for the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio 1939-53) during the latter's 1952 campaign for the GOP Presidential nomination.

The CIO United Automobile Workers Union, at its convention April 1, approved a resolution calling for a national conference of labor, farm, and other "liberal" groups early in 1956 to organize "an all-out effort to fight for liberal principles in the platforms of the political parties."

President Eisenhower April 4 accepted a resolution from the Pennsylvania legislature welcoming him as a resident and voter in Adams County, Pa., where his farm is located. The President and Mrs. Eisenhower have indicated their intention of changing their voting residence from New York City to Adams County. Their Gettysburg farm became ready for occupancy in March.

Virginia state sen. Ted Dalton (R), who polled the highest GOP gubernatorial vote in history in 1953, said April 2 that he is "interested" in running for governor again in 1957. The state Republican organization hopes to put up full slates for state and local offices by that date.



Around the Capitol

FORMOSA POLICY

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) April 1 called on the White House to state definitely that U.S. forces would be used to defend the Chinese Nationalist-held islands of Quemoy and Matsu. On the same day, Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.) took the opposite view by introducing a resolution (S Con Res 21) to put Congress on record as opposed to the use of U.S. armed forces for the defense of the islands. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 332.)

Morse's resolution was denounced by Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.), who said it would "tie the hands" of the President and could lead to further Chinese Communist aggression. Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Foreign Relations Committee April 2 said he opposed Morse's resolution and predicted it would be reported unfavorably by his Committee.

Other views on the Formosan situation came from Congressmen who attended White House briefings March 30-31. Sen. Alexander F. Wiley (R Wis.) March 31 said Mr. Eisenhower "has not made any decision on defending Quemoy and Matsu. The decision will depend on developments in the future." Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said "the question of war or peace" in Asia "is still unsettled."

Sen. George April 4 said he did not believe there would be any immediate Chinese Red attack on the off-shore islands.

Any war in the Formosa area would be the result of Chinese Communist provocation or initiative, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told a news conference April 5. He said no commitments existed in any form binding the U.S. to defense of anything except Formosa and the Pescadores.

HOOVER COMMISSION REPORT

The Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government April 4 sent Congress a report (H Doc 125) proposing a broad overhaul of traffic procedures to reduce costs and insure business-like operation of the government's transportation system.

The report recommended establishment of an office of Director of Transportation in the Defense Department to strengthen central direction.

The Commission estimated that an annual saving of more than \$150 million would be possible if its recommendations were adopted.

TVA FINANCING

The Tennessee Valley Authority April 4 asked the Budget Bureau to provide it with new financing methods designed to make additional direct government appropriations unnecessary.

TVA proposals would:

Empower it to issue revenue bonds backed by its power revenues and not guaranteed by the Treasury.

Allow it to gain additional power capacity under power purchase, lease, or lease-purchase agreements with private agencies.

Require it to pay into the Treasury a return on net appropriations made for power purposes.

Relieve it of the present requirement of repaying the government's investment in 40 years, and instead give it the option of re-investing to make up for depreciation or reduction of capital obligations.

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

SUPPLEMENTAL REQUESTS

President Eisenhower sent Congress six requests for changes in departmental funds for fiscal years 1955 and 1956. The requests involved:

A decrease of \$75.9 million for the Atomic Energy Commission (H Doc 122); March 31.

An increase of \$466,462 for fiscal 1956 to cover increased expenses of the Library of Congress (H Doc 123); March 31.

An increase of \$1,870,000 for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal 1956 to cover increased expenses in grasshopper and forest pest control (S Doc 30); April 1.

A supplemental appropriation of \$3,234,377 for fiscal 1955 to provide for payment of claims for damages (S Doc 25); March 30.

A supplemental appropriation of \$85,000 for the Treasury Department for fiscal 1955 to cover added expenses in the Bureau of Accounts (S Doc 27); March 30.

A supplemental appropriation of \$1,370,000 for fiscal 1955 for the Department of Commerce to cover destruction of maritime property by hurricanes (S Doc 29); April 1.

ALASKAN STATEHOOD

President Eisenhower April 4 said he had "doubt that any form of legislation can wholly remove my apprehensions about granting statehood immediately" to Alaska. The President, in a letter released by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), said he supported "the principle" of Alaskan statehood. But he added there were "a number of troublesome aspects," one of which was "providing adequately for our national defense needs." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 229ff.)

BIG POWER CONFERENCE

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told an April 5 news conference it was unlikely any meeting between the Western Powers and Russia could be arranged as early as June. He said there might be an informal exchange of views by the Western nations prior to an Atlantic Pact session in May. At that time, he said, a possible agenda for a later meeting among the foreign ministers might be discussed. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 332.)

CHINESE STUDENTS

The State Department April 2 announced that 76 Chinese students who had been refused permission to return home were "free to depart" to Red China. The Department denied that any deal had been made with the

Communist regime for the release of 59 imprisoned Americans. But Secretary of State John Foster Dulles April 5 said lifting restrictions on the students "might possibly have some influence in Communist China."

COTTON TRADE

Samuel C. Waugh, Assistant Secretary of State, April 4 said amended export subsidy provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) "would not preclude the United States from applying a subsidy on cotton exports." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 302.)

DIXON-YATES

The General Accounting Office April 1 sharply criticized Ebasco Services, Inc., a New York engineering and construction firm scheduled to design and supervise construction of the proposed Dixon-Yates power plant. The report advised the Atomic Energy Commission to get "contractual assurance" that any increase in Ebasco's cost estimate for the new plant will not be paid by the government through higher power rates.

BENSON NEWS CONFERENCE

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson told an April 5 news conference the United States was conferring with other nations on the possibility of easing restrictions on the sale of surplus agricultural products to Iron Curtain countries. Benson said he favored the plan of "trading with anyone at any time if it is to our advantage to do so."

Benson said differences between the Agriculture and State Departments on sugar legislation were small. He said domestic sugar producers "ought to share" in the increasing sugar consumption of the United States by which Cuba gains at present. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 358.)

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

BRAMBLETT CONVICTION

The Supreme Court, in a 6-0 decision reinstated the conviction of ex-Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif., 1947-54) on charges of making false statements in connection with alleged payroll "kickbacks" from an employee in his office. Chief Justice Earl Warren, and Associate Justices Harold H. Burton and John Marshall Harlan took no part in the case.

Bramblett was convicted Feb. 9, 1954, on seven counts of making false statements relating to the salary of an employee who did no work. Bramblett requested the United States District Court to set aside his conviction, and appealed his case to the Supreme Court on the question of whether the false statement law applied to the legislative branch of government. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 384.)

Associate Justice Stanley F. Reed's opinion said the false statement law "covers the presentation of false claims against any component of the government to any other officer of the government."

The decision returned the case to the District Court, which had not passed sentence on Bramblett. The maximum sentence for the charge is 35 years imprisonment and a \$70,000 fine. Bramblett said April 4 that he "would have no choice" but to appeal the conviction on other legal points.

HOUSING

Rep. Albert Rains (D Ala.) March 31 introduced a resolution (H Res 203) calling for an investigation of public housing by the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Albert M. Cole, Housing and Home Finance Administrator, March 31 said U.S. housing was continuing to expand at a near-record level and was being financed soundly. Cole said the Federal Housing Administration mortgage debt was "no reason for alarm" and that the rate of delinquent FHA mortgages was "almost negligible."

ATOMIC WEAPONS BAN

Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) April 7 appealed to President Eisenhower to ban the use of atomic weapons in any defense of Quemoy and Matsu. Kerr said use of atomic weapons by the U.S. "could provoke massive retaliation against American families" and "solidify world opinion against us."

FARM PRICE SUPPORTS

Rep. Harlan Hagen (D Calif.) April 2 said he could not "in good conscience" support the drive to restore rigid price supports at 90 percent of parity on basic farm products. Hagen said the rigid price program, which he supported last year, would "dig the grave of the average dirt farmer." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 256ff.)

RECIPROCAL TRADE

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) April 4 said the Senate Finance Committee would report a bill (HR 1) extending the reciprocal trade agreements program without "destructive" amendments. George said Senate action on HR 1 would take place a few days after the Easter recess. The House passed HR 1 Feb. 18; the Senate Finance Committee concluded hearings on it March 23. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 232, 314.)

WIRETAPPING

Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.) of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee March 4 said his group would hold up its investigation of wiretapping until other investigations of the subject were completed. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 344ff.)

NOMINATION

President Eisenhower has sent to the Senate the following nomination:

Allen Whitfield of Iowa, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission for a term of five years, April 1.

CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate has confirmed the following nominations:

Joseph S. Davis of California, as a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, April 1.

Raymond J. Saulnier of New York, as a member of the Council of Economic Advisers, April 1.

In This Section...

- German Treaties Approved by Senate
- Senate Consents to Telecommunications Pact

GERMAN TREATIES

ACTION -- The Senate April 1, by a 76-2 roll-call vote, ratified two treaties (Exec L and M, 83rd Congress, Second Session) to end occupation of the Federal Republic of Germany and bring it into the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Although a single vote was taken on both protocols, separate votes were recorded on each. (For committee action, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 342; for voting, see chart, p. 363.)

PROVISIONS -- As ratified Exec L would:

"Terminate the occupation regime" of the U.S., Great Britain, and France in the West German Republic, revoke the occupation statute, and abolish the Allied High Commission and the Offices of the Land Commissioners in the Bonn Republic.

Give "full authority of a sovereign state over its internal and external affairs" to West Germany.

Allow the U.S., Britain, and France to "retain the rights...relating to the stationing of armed forces in the Federal Republic...(for) the defense of the free world of which Berlin and the Federal Republic form a part."

Establish a joint four-power commission to exercise the controls in the fields of disarmament and demilitarization formerly carried out by the Military Security Board.

Set up an arbitration tribunal which would have "exclusive jurisdiction over all disputes arising" between the U.S., Britain, France and West Germany. The tribunal would consist of "neutral members," appointed by agreement by the four governments, none of whom would be a U.S., British, French, or German national.

Exec M would:

Provide for the U.S. on behalf of NATO to invite West Germany to sign the North Atlantic Treaty, under which it would contribute 12 armed divisions for Western European defense.

DEBATE -- Walter F. George (D Ga.) -- "I am convinced that (by these treaties) we improve the chances for the unification of Germany. We improve the chances for a Big Four or Big Five meeting that will produce something more constructive and helpful than stalemate and propaganda. We put into operation a method of controlling armaments that may have possibilities of wider use."

William Langer (R N.D.), who cast one of the two negative votes -- "The protocols are...so fraught with dangers as to jeopardize the future happiness and safety not only of the people of other countries but of our own people in the United States...we may be participants in an act which may lead to calamitous results, as were our predecessors in this body when they considered the Treaty of Versailles, which brought on World War II."

Pro and Con



Defense Key? Blow to Tradition?

PRO

"Unless the (Administration) reserve program is adopted . . . it will be the five-star announcement that the proud American eagle is ready to assume the role of the sparrow." *Sen. Thomas E. Martin (R Iowa)*

CON

"Universal military training is contrary to our traditions . . . (An) effective armed force" should be built "Not by compulsion and regimentation, but by providing . . . proper inducements . . ." *Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.)*

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Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) -- "The protocols...will return Western Germany to the place where she rightfully belongs, to a place of equality and partnership with other nations of the Western World."

George W. Malone (R Nev.), who cast the other dissenting vote -- "Because of the pacts...we have lost the position we held for 175 years, of insisting on the right to decide when our national security was in jeopardy."

H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- "Only if the project for controlled disarmament is really a hopeful one and is pressed forward as such...does the contemplated rearmament become anything but a reckless playing of little boys with dynamite."

TELECOMMUNICATIONS TREATY

ACTION -- The Senate April 1 approved, by a roll-call vote of 74-1, renewal of the International Telecommunications Convention (Exec R, 83rd Congress, First Session), with annexes, and the final protocol to the Convention which was signed at Buenos Aires on Dec. 22, 1952. Sen. George W. Malone (R Nev.) cast the dissenting vote on the agreement, which dealt with international radio and telephone communications. (For voting, see chart, p.363).

Senate Votes -- German Treaties

27. German Treaty (Exec L, 83rd Congress, Second Session).

Provide for termination of occupation of Federal Republic of Germany.

German Treaty (Exec M, 83rd Congress, Second Session).

Provide for accession of Federal Republic of Germany to North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Ratification of treaties.

(A single roll call was taken, but it was recorded separately on both treaties; two-thirds majority or 52 "yeas" required.)

Agreed to, 76-2, April 1. (See story, p. 362.)

28. Telecommunications Agreement (Exec R, 83rd Congress, First Session).

Renew International Telecommunications Agreement to provide efficient international radio and telephone communication. Ratification of treaty. (Two-thirds majority or 50 "yeas" required.)

Agreed to, 74-1, April 1. (See story, p. 362.)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).

✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRAT				REPUBLICAN			
	27	28			27	28			27	28	
Yea	76	74		Yea	43	41		Yea	33	33	
Nay	2	1		Nay	0	0		Nay	2	1	

27, 28		27, 28		27, 28		27, 28	
ALABAMA		IOWA		NEBRASKA		RHODE ISLAND	
Hill D	Y Y	Hickenlooper R	Y Y	Curtis R	Y Y	Green D	Y Y
Sparkman D	Y Y	Martin R	Y Y	Hruska R	Y Y	Pastore D	Y Y
ARIZONA		KANSAS		NEVADA		SOUTH CAROLINA	
Goldwater R	Y Y	Carlson R	Y ✓	Bible D	Y Y	Johanson D	Y Y
Hayden D	Y ✓	Schoeppel R	✓ Y	Malone R	N N	Thurmond D	Y Y
ARKANSAS		KENTUCKY		NEW HAMPSHIRE		SOUTH DAKOTA	
Fulbright D	Y Y	Barkley D	Y Y	Bridges R	✓ ✓	Cass R	✓ ✓
McClellan D	Y Y	Clements D	Y Y	Cotton R	Y Y	Mundt R	✓ ✓
CALIFORNIA		LOUISIANA		NEW JERSEY		TENNESSEE	
Knowland R	Y Y	Ellender D	Y Y	Cass R	Y Y	Core D	Y Y
Kuchel R	Y Y	Long D	Y Y	Smith R	Y Y	Kefauver D	Y Y
COLORADO		MAINE		NEW MEXICO		TEXAS	
Allott R	Y Y	Payne R	Y Y	Anderson D	Y Y	Daniel D	Y Y
Millikin R	Y Y	Smith R	Y Y	Chavez D	✓ ✓	Johnson D	Y Y
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND		NEW YORK		UTAH	
Bush R	✓ ✓	Beall R	Y Y	Ives R	Y Y	Bennett R	✓ ✓
Purcell R	Y Y	Butler R	✓ ✓	Lehman D	Y Y	Watkins R	✓ ✓
DELAWARE		MASSACHUSETTS		NORTH CAROLINA		VERMONT	
Frear D	Y Y	Kennedy D	✓ ✓	Ervin D	✓ ✓	Aiken R	✓ ✓
Williams R	Y Y	Saltonstall R	Y Y	Scott D	Y Y	Flanders R	Y Y
FLORIDA		MICHIGAN		NORTH DAKOTA		VIRGINIA	
Holland D	Y Y	McNamara D	Y Y	Langer R	N Y	Byrd D	✓ ✓
Smathers D	Y Y	Potter R	Y Y	Young R	Y Y	Robertson D	Y Y
GEORGIA		MINNESOTA		OHIO		WASHINGTON	
George D	Y Y	Humphrey D	Y Y	Bender R	Y ✓	Jackson D	Y Y
Russell D	Y Y	Thye R	Y Y	Bricker R	Y Y	Magnuson D	Y Y
IDAHO		MISSISSIPPI		OKLAHOMA		WEST VIRGINIA	
Dworshak R	Y Y	Eastland D	Y ✓	Kerr D	✓ ✓	Kilgore D	Y Y
Welker R	✓ ✓	Stennis D	Y Y	Munrooney D	Y Y	Nearly D	Y Y
ILLINOIS		MISSOURI		OREGON		WISCONSIN	
Dirksen R	Y Y	Hennings D	✓ ✓	Morse D	Y Y	McCarthy R	Y Y
Douglas D	Y Y	Symington D	Y Y	Neuberger D	Y Y	Wiley R	Y Y
INDIANA		MONTANA		PENNSYLVANIA		WYOMING	
Capehart R	✓ ✓	Mansfield D	Y Y	Duff R	Y Y	Barrell R	Y Y
Jenner R	? ?	Murray D	Y Y	Marlin R	Y Y	O'Mahoney D	Y Y



April 1-7

Committee Roundup

In This Section...

- Nuclear Power Development Information
- Yalta Agreements Probe Set
- Labor Welfare Fund Hearings Concluded
- Natural Gas Study Recessed
- Civil Defense Group Hears Williams
- Federal Highway Aid Increase Backed
- Medical Research Funds Supported
- U.S. Competition With Business Study
- Hells Canyon Hearings In Northwest
- FOA Bids on Grain Elevators
- Presidential Election Testimony
- TV's Effects on Juvenile Delinquency
- Cumulative Stock Voting for Banks
- State, Judiciary Budget Testimony
- Senate Studies Defense Funds

Action

NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy Research and Development Subcommittee.

ACTION -- April 2 disclosed it asked the Atomic Energy Commission to supply by May 2 latest information on the development of nuclear power reactors. Subcommittee Chairman Melvin Price (D Ill.) said the request was made March 2. He said the Subcommittee wanted to make all possible information public so private firms working in the field could be brought up to date.

YALTA AGREEMENTS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

ACTION -- March 31 decided to meet informally with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles for a "discussion" of the State Department's release of the Yalta Papers. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 301.)

The Committee unanimously adopted a motion by Wayne Morse (D Ore.) asking Dulles to explain the circumstances of the disclosure, steps taken to find the source of the "leak" that preceded official publication, steps taken to prevent a recurrence, and the wisdom of releasing as official papers "obviously unofficial notes and even social conversations."

Committee action followed an exchange of letters between Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) and Assistant Secretary of State Thurston B. Morton, released by Humphrey March 30. The Senator April 1 told the Senate that Morton's answer to his request for information on the Yalta record release was "inadequate" and "a bit of effrontery."

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) and Styles Bridges (R N.H.), GOP Policy Committee Chairman, April 1 defended inclusion of informal remarks in the Yalta papers. Knowland also said he

avored questioning Dulles about the manner in which the papers were released "because then we may be able to avoid this kind of Snafu in the future."

Hearings

LABOR WELFARE FUNDS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Funds.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On employee welfare funds. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 344.)

TESTIMONY -- April 4 -- Subcommittee Counsel William Leece said about \$245,000 paid into the welfare fund of Chicago Local 52, Pointers, Cleaners, and Caulkers Union (AFL) was not accounted for.

Edward J. Gallagher, president of the union, said checks drawn by him and John T. Ryan, union secretary-treasurer, against the welfare fund were used to pay benefits and organization expenses. He said none of the money was used by him personally.

Charles J. Vokoun, welfare fund office manager, said he cashed the checks made out by Gallagher and Ryan and turned the proceeds over to Gallagher. Ryan said he signed the checks while they still were blank.

NATURAL GAS

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On legislation (HR 4560, 4675) to exempt from federal regulation natural gas sold by producers to interstate pipelines. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 345.)

TESTIMONY -- April 1 -- J. French Robinson of the Consolidated Natural Gas Co. requested continued federal regulation of producers selling gas under contracts calling for automatic price increases.

HIGHWAY PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Public Works Public Roads Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On bills (S 1048, 1160, 1573) for expanded federal aid for highway construction. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 345.)

TESTIMONY -- April 1 -- Carl E. Fritts of the Automotive Safety Foundation said a modern road system could save 3,500 lives a year. He testified that the death rate on modern, controlled, limited-access highways had been less than half that on parallel roads not as modern.

Sidney J. Williams of the National Safety Council said that if traffic increased 50 percent in the next 10 years as had been estimated, accidents would take about 55,000 lives a year if roads were not improved. Traffic accidents in 1954 claimed about 36,300 persons.

H.A. Thomson of the Pennsylvania State Association of Township Supervisors said his group did not favor any of the financing provisions in the bills under study.

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE COMMITTEES

- Apr 11 Labor and Public Welfare Unemployment Subcommittee -- Causes of unemployment in certain areas, at Beckley, W. Va.
- 11 Foreign Relations UN Charter Revision Subcommittee -- UN Charter, at Denver.
- 12 Public Works Flood Control-Rivers and Harbors Subcommittee -- Air and water pollution.
- 12 Privileges and Elections -- Federal elections law. Hearings to continue April 13, 19, 20, 26, 27.
- 12 Labor and Public Welfare Unemployment Subcommittee -- Causes of unemployment in certain areas, at Pikeville, Ky.
- 13 Labor and Public Welfare Health Subcommittee -- Bills on mental health.
- 13 Finance -- Reciprocal trade extension.
- 14 Labor and Public Welfare Labor Subcommittee -- Proposals to raise minimum wage.
- 14 Labor and Public Welfare Health Subcommittee -- Nurses' training proposals.
- 18 Foreign Relations UN Charter Revision Subcommittee -- Ex-President Harry S. Truman on the UN Charter.
- 18 Foreign Relations -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on Yalta papers release (closed).
- 21 Foreign Relations UN Charter Revision Subcommittee -- Ex-President Herbert Hoover on the UN Charter.
- 22 Foreign Relations UN Charter Revision Subcommittee -- Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on the UN Charter.
- 27 Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee -- Bricker amendment to restrict treaty-making powers.
- May 10 Interior and Insular Affairs Special Subcommittee -- Converting Boulder City,

Nev., from a federally-owned city to a state municipality, at Boulder City.

HOUSE COMMITTEES

- Apr 11 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Transportation and Communications Subcommittee -- Air navigational aids.
- 13 Interior and Insular Affairs -- Trinity River, Calif., project. To continue April 14, 15.
- 13 Interstate and Foreign Commerce Transportation and Communications Subcommittee -- Discuss Federal Communications Commission.
- 14 Veterans' Affairs Housing Subcommittee -- Direct loan program extension.
- 14 Government Operations Special Government Activities Subcommittee -- On the negotiated sale of a government aluminum plant at Laramie, Wyo.
- 14 Armed Services -- To determine if the Air Force is paying too much for certain rocket launchers.
- 14 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- Exemption of independent producers' of natural gas from federal regulation.
- 18 Armed Services -- Consider military reserve reorganization.
- 18 Military Appropriations Subcommittee -- Fiscal 1956 Defense Department funds.
- 18 Public Works -- Administration highway program. To continue April 19-21.
- 19 Agriculture Dairy Subcommittee -- Federal milk marketing orders.
- 19 Select Small Business Subcommittee No. 2 -- A New York City slum clearance project.
- 25 Public Works Flood Control Subcommittee -- Committee resolutions for the study of possibilities of projects on part of the Columbia River and Merced River, Calif.
- 16 Un-American Activities Special Subcommittee -- Communism at Newark.

He also stated that local roads were as necessary as interstate highways.

MEDICAL RESEARCH

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare Health Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 849) to assist certain private groups to construct facilities for research into crippling and killing diseases. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 346.)

TESTIMONY -- April 1 -- Gardner Murphy, director of research for the Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kan., said more money currently was spent to feed and house mental patients for a week, than the entire amount spent in a year on research to cure and prevent mental disease.

Others who supported S 849 included Delegates E. L. Bartlett (D Alaska), Mrs. Joseph R. Farrington (R Hawaii), Resident Commissioner A. Fernos-Isern (Dem-Pop P.R.), and medical men representing themselves, professional organizations, and hospitals.

CIVIL DEFENSE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services Civil Defense Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the operations and policies of the Federal Civil Defense Administration. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 285.)

TESTIMONY -- April 5 -- Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams (D), calling the Civil Defense Administration "the stepchild of the federal government," suggested it be transferred to the Defense Department and "given equal status with the Army, Navy, and Air Force... (to) give civil defense immediate access to all strategic and tactical information which might affect civil defense planning."

He said he thought CD Administrator Val Peterson and his staff had been doing as good a job as possible in view of conditions under which they operated. But he added: "Unfortunately...much of their work...does not always mesh completely with the overall picture of national defense or even with federal operations."

Williams complained about statements by CD officials which he said contradicted bulletins put out by the organization. He also said a lack of information has hampered state plans for coping with an emergency.

W. L. Shaffer, deputy civil defense director for Weld County, Colo., urged full use of rural areas to care for metropolitan populations forced to flee from atomic attack. He suggested distribution to farm houses of sealed food packets containing provisions for 25 persons for 20 days.

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Small Business Subcommittee on Relations of Business with Government.

HELD HEARINGS -- On government competition with business. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 32ff.)

TESTIMONY -- April 6 -- Deputy Director Percival F. Brundage of the Budget Bureau said "no one knows the precise extent of commercial activity carried on by the government...however, we are convinced that it is unnecessarily large." The Eisenhower Administration's aim, he said, was "to reduce the number of these activities and...to prevent the government from starting new commercial activities that can as well be performed by private industry."

O. H. Dersheimer, director of the Defense Department's Commercial and Industrial Activities Division, said the Department had been pushing a program designed to get it out of competition with private business "so far as this objective can possibly be accomplished without weakening our defense position."

HELLS CANYON

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 1333) to provide for construction by the federal government of a \$500 million multi-purpose dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River.

TESTIMONY -- April 4 -- At Boise, Idaho, Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.) of the full committee in a statement opening the hearings, urged the 29 co-sponsors of S 1333 to join him "in requesting the Federal Power Commission to suspend any further application of the Idaho Power Co. to build three low-level dams in the Hells Canyon area until Congress has had an opportunity to act" on S 1333.

Idaho Gov. Robert E. Smylie (R) called proposed federal construction at Hells Canyon "tragic," and said 75 percent of the people of Idaho agreed with him. He opposed S 1333 on grounds it would mean federal control of the Snake River with subsequent loss of water rights by Idaho.

The Committee heard further testimony by opponents and proponents of the project at Boise, then flew to Lewiston, Idaho, for additional testimony.

April 5 -- Former Sen. Clarence C. Dill (D Wash., 1923-35) told the Committee at Pasco, Wash., that the results of federal construction "will do more for private enterprise than anything since the coming of the railroads to this area." For this reason, he said, it was "very unfortunate" the Hells Canyon battle had been depicted strictly as a public-private power fight.

Loren Markham of the Spokane, Wash., Chamber of Commerce said a high dam offered little chance of helping to meet Northwest power needs during an expected critical period.

Don T. Miller, Spokane, Wash., weekly editor, said "the majority of people in the Northwest are willing to abide by the decision of the Federal Power Commission. The majority hope, I believe, that the Snake River will be developed by American competitive, free enterprise, which would get the job done sooner and protect the water rights of the people of Idaho." Agreeing with Miller was A. S. Grant, a Baker, Ore., attorney.

Supporting federal construction were spokesmen for organized labor, the Washington State Grange, Young Democrats, and several municipally owned utility groups serving the area.

April 6 -- At a Portland, Ore., session, Washington Gov. Arthur B. Langlie (R) and Oregon Gov. Paul Patterson (R) opposed federal construction. Langlie said a high-level dam would be "phony" and "a monument to government error." Patterson said it would be illogical and unrealistic for Congress to authorize federal construction. He said even if Congress authorized funds, there was no assurance the project would be constructed immediately.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D Ore.), who introduced S 1333, said it was "the right of Congress to provide for the economic emancipation of the Northwest." He charged both governors with "a highly provincial state attitude" in a situation where "a regional attitude" was called for.

FOA GRAIN ELEVATORS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On Foreign Operations Administration bids for construction of three grain elevators in Pakistan.

TESTIMONY -- March 31 -- Leonard B. Saccio, FOA assistant general counsel, informed the Subcommittee that FOA Administrator Harold E. Stassen would not allow questioning of FOA employees about the project unless an FOA lawyer or Stassen himself was present.

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) said FOA was negotiating with a California company to build the elevators although two Missouri companies made lower bids. Howard Morrison of FOA's Agriculture Division said the California company had submitted the highest bid and that negotiations were carried on with it contrary to his recommendations. Morrison said Stassen did not want subordinates in his agency held accountable for decisions that were his own.

Following this testimony, the Subcommittee unanimously adopted a resolution to subpoena Stassen to appear with "every record, every document" pertaining to the project. Another motion adopted provided that witnesses from either civilian or military government agencies might be entitled to representation by counsel, but that the counsel could not come from the agency under examination.

April 1 -- Subcommittee Counsel Robert F. Kennedy questioned FOA staff members Morrison, W. S. Middaugh, and Virgil Pettit in a closed session. The witnesses were accompanied by a private attorney. There were no Senators present.

Kennedy said Stassen had been served "personally" with a subpoena to appear before the Subcommittee. Stassen said he refused to accept the subpoena because it was "superfluous" as he already had agreed voluntarily to appear.

April 4 -- Subcommittee Chairman Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and Stassen held a closed meeting which, McClellan said, "made progress toward more harmonious relations." He said that a "full scale investigation" of the construction project, with "ground rules (that) are not changed" would be continued. Stassen said there had been "a general understanding on a fair way to proceed" with the investigation.

April 6 -- Appearing before the Subcommittee, Stassen said he would reject all old bids and call for new ones on the Pakistan project so as to continue FOA's record of operation without "the slightest breath of scandal." Stassen said his agency had requested "design bids" and had based its choice on what it considered the most suitable design for the money involved. He declined to give the Subcommittee 10 documents relating to construction of the elevators until he had reviewed them to judge if they should be made public. McClellan said the documents would subpoenaed if Stassen did not produce them soon.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) accused Stassen of lying twice under oath about McCarthy's manner of conducting past investigations of the Subcommittee.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- McClellan April 7 announced that Stassen had agreed to give the Subcommittee "a vast majority" of the documents requested and would submit to McClellan for personal inspection "the very few others" Stassen thought the Subcommittee should not see.

ELECTORAL REFORM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On resolutions (S J Res 3, 9, 10, 27, 30, 31) to amend the Constitution to change the method of selecting the President and Vice President of the United States. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 344.)

TESTIMONY -- April 1 -- Clarence Mitchell of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People favored S J Res 10, which would abolish the electoral college and provide for direct election of the President and Vice President. Mitchell said other proposals were planned "to inflame prejudices and passions against minority groups." John Gunther of Americans for Democratic Action favored S J Res 10 generally, but opposed a provision that would throw tie elections into Congress, with each state having the same number of votes.

Ex-Rep. Edward Gossett (D Texas, 1939-51) favored S J Res 30 and 31, which would abolish the electoral college and provide for a proportional division of the state electoral vote to the candidates. H. J. Porter, a member of the Republican National Committee from Texas, supported S J Res 30 and 31, as well as S J Res 3, a plan to have the electoral college chosen directly by the voters. Prof. Ferdinand Hermans of Notre Dame University opposed S J Res 30 and 31.

April 6 -- Spokesmen for the American Good Government Association, including Texas Democrat Edward Burke, an ex-Representative (1933-35) and ex-Senator (1935-41), supported S J Res 3.

Prof. E. Kallenbach of the University of Michigan supported S J Res 30 and 31, and some provisions of S J Res 3. Paul David of the Brookings Institution, and David Watley, a Washington, D.C., attorney, testified on general provisions of the proposals.

BANK STOCK VOTING

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency. HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 256) to eliminate cumulative voting of shares of stock in the election of directors of national banking associations unless provided for in the articles of association.

TESTIMONY -- April 7 -- Joseph E. Healy of the Citizens National Bank of Hampton, Va., and four other banking officials supported the bill. Healy said cumulative voting allowed shareholders, for each share owned, to cast as many votes for directors as there were directors to be elected, or to cast all their votes for one candidate. He said under existing law "a minority group of shareholders could very well disturb the sound operation of a bank."

Opposing the bill was Fred Walker of the First National Bank of Arlington, Va., who said the proposed change would cause proxy fights.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the possible effects of crime and violence television programs on juvenile delinquency. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 285.)

TESTIMONY -- April 6 -- Federal Communications Commissioner Frieda B. Hennock said "positive remedial steps" should be taken to remove crime and violence from television programs viewed by teen-agers. She said FCC should require broadcasters to report all acts and threats of crime and violence shown.

Dr. Eleanor E. Maccoby of Harvard University said such programs were "not the basic cause for bad deeds for children; but...provide ammunition for a child looking for ammunition."

Harold E. Fellows of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters said TV broadcasters would cooperate "with any soundly organized campaign to reduce delinquency."

Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) called for a way to insure equal distribution of TV time during political campaigns. While questioning Miss Hennock, he said power of a "very dangerous sort" could be held by candidates with funds to purchase and control TV time.

April 7 -- Dr. Paul F. Lazarsfeld of Columbia University, said "no one knows anything about" the effect of crime TV on teenagers. He presented a plan for research in the field. Joseph V. Heffernan of the National Broadcasting Company, said that "when properly presented...crime and mystery" TV programs "educate against crime and delinquency."

Appropriations

DEFENSE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Appropriations Defense Department Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On the requests of the Department of Defense for appropriations for fiscal 1956.

TESTIMONY -- April 4 -- In a statement read by Deputy Secretary of Defense Robert B. Anderson, Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson backed the Administration proposal for a 150,000 reduction in military manpower by June 30, 1956. Adm. Arthur W. Radford,



chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, also backed the program. He said he saw no possibility of other reductions below those announced by President Eisenhower "for any foreseeable period ahead." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 230.)

April 5 -- Adm. Robert B. Carney, chief of Naval operations, said he had never predicted that Red China would start a war in the Formosa Strait by April 15. Carney also approved the proposed cut in naval manpower, provided the international situation did not worsen.

Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., commandant of the Marine Corps, said there would be some cuts in marine supporting units, but his force "was ready to go into combat now, and will remain so during the fiscal year."

April 6 -- Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army chief of staff, said "the Army has the capability to meet small local aggressions immediately upon the outbreak of such aggression." Ridgway said that when Army manpower cuts were being considered, he "strongly recommended a very substantially higher figure" for the Army. But once "duly constituted civilian authorities" made their decision, it was "wholeheartedly accepted" by military leaders, he said.

Charles C. Finucane, Under Secretary of Army, said "the manpower problem" of the Army "is not nearly as serious as material and equipment." He said the requested budget would allow the Army to be "ready to go at any moment."

Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force chief of staff, said the fiscal 1956 budget for the Air Force was "very good." Twining said that recent Russian advances in jet aircraft and nuclear weapons "make Communist air power the number one threat to our security." Secretary of Air Force Harold E. Talbott also supported the budget estimate.

STATE, JUDICIARY

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations State, Justice, and Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

RELEASED TRANSCRIPTS -- April 4 and 5 of closed hearings on budget requests of the Department of State and the Judiciary for fiscal 1956.

TESTIMONY -- Feb. 2 -- Supreme Court Justice Harold H. Burton said the increase in the \$1,536,785 request for the Court was caused by additional court building maintenance. Expenses of the operation of the Court showed a slight decrease, he said.

Feb. 9 -- Samuel C. Waugh, Assistant Secretary of State for economic affairs, said the State Department would favor sale of "any perishable material, agricultural surpluses, to Russia for any needed strategic material" the United States could get.

Feb. 10 -- Dennis A. Flinn, Office of Security director, said three persons had been separated from the Department during the past year as security risks.

Feb. 17 -- Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., United States Ambassador to the United Nations, requested a fiscal 1956 appropriation of \$819,000 for the U.S. mission to the UN. He said increased funds were needed for higher salary costs to strengthen the officer group and for expenses of a representative to the Disarmament Commission.

Feb. 17 -- Edward J. Sparks, deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American affairs, requested \$3 million to continue construction of the Rama Road in Nicaragua.

West German Treaties -- "As a result of these agreements there will come into being a living, workable, mechanism for the control of armaments, and at the same time...a greater and more enduring unity among seven of the most important countries of Western Europe..." Walter F. George (D Ga.).

"...when the Senate studies the many problems...involved in the protocols...Senators will find them so fraught with dangers as to jeopardize the future happiness and safety not only of the people of other countries but of our own people in the United States...I am satisfied the Saar question will rise to haunt all the signatories to the treaties, and...it will be the cause of another war." William Langer (R N.D.).

"the protocols...will return Western Germany to the place where she rightfully belongs...with other nations of the Western World. At the same time they will strengthen the military defenses of the free nations...They will make possible the creation of a very important living organism in Europe... -- the Council for Western European Union." Alexander F. Wiley (R Wis.). The foregoing remarks occurred during April 1 Senate debate.

What's News? -- "I have often heard Congressmen and Senators make what I believed to be statements of major importance -- yet these statements have not appeared in the press. On the other hand, when I cut myself last week while attempting to open a window...I discovered that this event was mentioned in newspapers throughout the country. Perhaps the secret of getting your message across is to stick your hand through a windowpane as the fitting climax to delivering a major address." Rep. Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D N.J.), April 7 newsletter.

War Talk -- "The war in April (talk) is but one example of the recent stepped-up war of nerves carried on by certain elements in this country to condition the American people to the inevitability of war...there is a powerful group in this country which wants war, and the conclusion is inescapable that these same people are attempting to create an atmosphere in which the President would have no choice but to follow them." Rep. John A. Blatnik (D Minn.) April 7 newsletter.

"The war talk has brought about a lot of wild remarks against the Administration...the President is the object of an indirect attack by the folks who are alarmed at his increasing popularity...(There have been) three major conflicts within the past 35 years and every one of them started when the Democrats were in power...all with a heavy toll of lives and money with nothing gained when the peace was signed." Rep. Otto Krueger (R N.D.), April 6 newsletter.

Face Saving -- "It would be a great mistake for this nation to permit itself to be placed in such a position that national pride and national honor would require us to go to war...I say that the best way for us to save face over Quemoy and Matsu is not to get our face on Quemoy and Matsu." Russell B. Long (D La.), April 1 Senate speech.

SENATE COMMITTEES, SUBCOMMITTEES

Following is a list of members of the 15 Senate standing committees, their subcommittees, and the Senate Select Small Business Committee. The list is complete as of April 8.

In each column, Democratic members are listed on the left, Republican members on the right. Members are listed in the order of their committee seniority.

Each committee's name is listed in **CAPITALS**, and is followed by a brief description of its jurisdiction. Subcommittee names are underlined.

Symbols show where standing committee members serve ex officio on Appropriations subcommittees:

* Ex officio members.

** Ex officio members on diplomatic and consular items.

*** Ex officio members on Post Office items.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Agriculture in general, including farm credit and security, crop insurance, soil conservation and rural electrification; forestry in general.

Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (D La.), Chairman

Olin D. Johnston (S.C.)	George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)	Milton R. Young (N.D.)
Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)	Edward J. Thye (Minn.)
James O. Eastland (Miss.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
Earle C. Clements (Ky.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	John J. Williams (Del.)
W. Kerr Scott (N.C.)	Andrew F. Schoepel (Kan.)

Cotton Acreage Allotments

Johnston - Chairman	
Eastland	Young
Clements	Thye

Agricultural Exports

Eastland - Chairman	
Holland	Young
Scott	Schoepel

APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriations of government revenues.

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Chairman

Richard B. Russell (Ga.)	Styles Bridges (N.H.)
Dennis Chavez (N.M.)	Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Allen J. Ellender, Sr. (La.)	Milton R. Young (N.D.)
Lister Hill (Ala.)	William F. Knowland (Calif.)
Harley M. Kilgore (W.Va.)	Edward J. Thye (Minn.)
John L. McClellan (Ark.)	Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.)
A. Willis Robertson (Va.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)	Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Spessard L. Holland (Fla.)	Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho)
John Stennis (Miss.)	Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Earle C. Clements (Ky.)	Charles E. Potter (Mich.)

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies

Russell - Chairman	
Hayden	Young
Hill	McCarthy
Robertson	Mundt

Holland	Dworshak
Stennis	Dirksen
Ellender *	Aiken *
Johnston *	

Department of Commerce and Related Agencies

Holland - Chairman	
Ellender	Smith
Kilgore	Bridges
Magnuson	Knowland
Stennis	Thye
Clements	Potter
Hayden *	

Department of Defense

Chavez - Chairman	
Hayden	Saltonstall
Russell	Bridges
Hill	Young
McClellan	Knowland
Ellender	Thye
Robertson	Smith
Stennis	Dworshak
Byrd *	Flanders *
Johnson *	

Deficiencies, Supplementals, and Foreign Operations

Full committee

District of Columbia

Stennis - Chairman	
McClellan	Dirksen
Holland	Young
Hayden *	Beall *
Bible *	
Gore *	

Independent Offices and General Government Matters

Magnuson - Chairman

Hill	Dirksen
Ellender	Saltonstall
Robertson	Knowland
Russell	McCarthy
McClellan	Potter
Hayden *	

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies

Hayden - Chairman

Chavez	Mundt
Kilgore	Young
Magnuson	Knowland
Holland	Thye
Clements	Dworshak

Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare and Related Agencies

Hill - Chairman

Chavez	Thye
Russell	Mundt
Kilgore	Smith
Magnuson	Dworshak
Stennis	Potter
Hayden *	

Legislative

Clements - Chairman
Chavez
Hayden
Bridges
Saltonstall

Public Works

Ellender - Chairman
Hayden
Russell
McClellan
Robertson
Hill
Kilgore
Magnuson
Knowland
Saltonstall
Young
Thye
Mundt
Smith
Dworshak

(The following are four units of the Public Works Subcommittee.)

On Army Civil Functions

Full Subcommittee

On Rivers and Harbors Items

Kerr *
Gore *
Martin (Pa.) *

On Atomic Energy Commission-Tennessee Valley Authority

Hill - Chairman
Ellender
Robertson
Hayden
Russell
Anderson *
Pastore *
Saltonstall
Knowland
Mundt
Smith
Hickenlooper *

Bureau of Reclamation and Interior Power Marketing Agencies

Hayden - Chairman
Ellender
Kilgore
Magnuson
Russell
McClellan
Knowland
Young
Thye
Mundt
Dworshak

Departments of State and Justice and the Judiciary and Related Agencies

Kilgore - Chairman
Ellender
McClellan
Magnuson
Hayden
Holland
Clements
Green **
Mansfield **
Bridges
Saltonstall
McCarthy
Mundt
Smith
Dirksen
Hickenlooper **

Departments of Treasury and Post Office

Robertson - Chairman
Kilgore
McClellan
Chavez
Clements
Hayden *
Johnston ***
Pastore ***
McCarthy
Bridges
Dirksen
Potter
Carlson ***

ARMED SERVICES

Military affairs, Panama Canal and Canal
Zone, conservation of petroleum resources,
strategic and critical materials.

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Chairman

Harry Flood Byrd (Va.)
Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)
Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)
John Stennis (Miss.)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)
Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.)
Styles Bridges (N.H.)
Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.)
Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Francis Case (S.D.)
James H. Duff (Pa.)
Herman Welker (Idaho)

Real Estate and Military Construction

Stennis - Chairman
Jackson
Case

National Stockpile and Naval Petroleum Reserves

Symington - Chairman
Duff

Central Intelligence Agency

Russell - Chairman
Byrd
Saltonstall

Civil Defense

Kefauver - Chairman
Jackson
Smith

Officer Grade Limitations

Stennis - Chairman
Ervin
Duff

Review Operation of Article VII of the Status of Forces Treaty

Ervin - Chairman
Flanders

Appropriations Committee

Byrd
Johnson
Flanders

Preparedness Subcommittee

Johnson - Chairman
Kefauver
Stennis
Symington
Saltonstall
Bridges
Flanders

All members of the full committee will serve
as ex officio members of the subcommittee.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

Banking and currency generally, financial
matters other than taxes and appropriations,
public and private housing, and economic con-
trols.

J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Chairman

A. Willis Robertson (Va.)
John Sparkman (Ala.)
J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)
Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.)
A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)
Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)
John W. Bricker (Ohio)
Irving M. Ives (N.Y.)
Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)
Prescott Bush (Conn.)
J. Glenn Beall (Md.)
Frederick G. Payne (Maine)

International Finance

Fulbright - Chairman

Sparkman
Frear
Lehman

Capehart
Bricker
Beall

Banking

Robertson - Chairman

Frear
Douglas
Monroney

Ives
Bennett
Bush

Federal Reserve

Douglas - Chairman

Fulbright
Robertson
Frear

Capehart
Bricker
Bennett

Currency and Coinage

Monroney - Chairman

Robertson
Morse

Beall
Payne

Securities

Lehman - Chairman

Fulbright
Monroney
Morse

Bricker
Ives
Bennett

Housing

Sparkman - Chairman

Fulbright
Douglas
Lehman
Monroney

Capehart
Ives
Bush
Payne

Production and Stabilization

Frear - Chairman

Sparkman
Douglas
Morse

Capehart
Bricker
Bush

Small Business

Morse - Chairman

Robertson
Sparkman
Lehman

Ives
Beall
Payne

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

All measures relating to municipal affairs of the District of Columbia, except appropriations for its operation.

Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), Chairman

Albert Gore (Tenn.)
Alan Bible (Nev.)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)

J. Glenn Beall (Md.)
Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)
Clifford P. Case (N.J.)
Gordon Allott (Colo.)

Fiscal Affairs

Bible - Chairman

Gore

Beall

Judiciary

Morse - Chairman

Bible

Hruska

Public Health, Education, Welfare & Safety

McNamara - Chairman

Morse

Case

Business and Commerce

Beall - Chairman

McNamara

Allott

FINANCE

Taxes, tariffs, import quotas, social security, veterans' compensation, pensions and armed forces' life insurance.

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman

Walter F. George (Ga.)
Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)
J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.)
Russell B. Long (La.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)
Lyndon B. Johnson (Texas)
Alben W. Barkley (Ky.)

Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)
Edward Martin (Pa.)
John J. Williams (Del.)
Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.)
George W. Malone (Nev.)
Frank Carlson (Kan.)
Wallace F. Bennett (Utah)

No permanent standing subcommittees.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Relations of U.S. with other nations and international organizations; treaties.

Walter F. George (D Ga.), Chairman

Theodore Francis Green (R.I.)
J. W. Fulbright (Ark.)
John Sparkman (Ala.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)
Alben W. Barkley (Ky.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)

Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
H. Alexander Smith (N.J.)
Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
William Langer (N.D.)
William F. Knowland (Calif.)
George D. Aiken (Vt.)
Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)

United Nations Affairs

Humphrey - Chairman

Green
Barkley

Wiley
Smith
Aiken

Economic and Social Affairs

Barkley - Chairman

Humphrey
Morse

Langer
Aiken
Capehart

Far Eastern Affairs

Fulbright - Chairman

Sparkman
Barkley

Smith
Hickenlooper
Knowland

European Affairs

Sparkman - Chairman

Humphrey
Mansfield

Wiley
Smith
Langer

Near Eastern and African Affairs

Green - Chairman
Fulbright
Mansfield
Wiley
Hickenlooper
Knowland

American Republics Affairs

Morse - Chairman
Green
Sparkman
Hickenlooper
Aiken
Capehart

State Department - Public Affairs

Mansfield - Chairman
Morse
Fulbright
Langer
Knowland
Capehart

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Budget and accounting measures, reorganization of the Executive Branch, general governmental administrative problems. This formerly was the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Chairman

Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	Karl E. Mundt (S.D.)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)	Margaret Chase Smith (Maine)
Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.)	Norris Cotton (N.H.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	George H. Bender (Ohio)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)	Thomas E. Martin (Iowa)

Permanent Subcommittee On Investigations

McClellan - Chairman
Jackson
Symington
Ervin
McCarthy
Mundt
Bender

Subcommittee on Reorganization

Kennedy - Chairman
Humphrey
Thurmond
Symington
Smith
Cotton
Martin

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U.S., Indian affairs.

James E. Murray (D Mont.), Chairman

Clinton P. Anderson (N.M.)	Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)
Russell B. Long (La.)	George W. Malone (Nev.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	Arthur V. Watkins (Utah)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	Henry C. Dworshak (Idaho)
W. Kerr Scott (N.C.)	Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)
Alan Bible (Nev.)	Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.)
Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.)	Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)

Indian Affairs

O'Mahoney - Chairman
Anderson
Neuberger
Watkins
Goldwater

Irrigation and Reclamation

Anderson - Chairman
Jackson
O'Mahoney
Millikin
Watkins

Minerals, Materials and Fuels

Murray - Chairman
Long
O'Mahoney
Scott
Malone
Dworshak
Barrett

Public Lands

Long - Chairman
Anderson
Scott
Bible
Neuberger
Malone
Dworshak
Kuchel
Barrett

Territories and Insular Affairs

Jackson - Chairman
Long
Bible
Kuchel
Goldwater

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Regulation of interstate transportation, communications, inland waterways, Coast Guard, merchant marine, civil aeronautics, Weather Bureau, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Bureau of Standards.

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Chairman

John O. Pastore (R.I.)	John W. Bricker (Ohio)
A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)	Andrew F. Schoeppel (Kan.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	John M. Butler (Md.)
Price Daniel (Texas)	Charles E. Potter (Mich.)
Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (N.C.)	James H. Duff (Pa.)
Alan Bible (Nev.)	William A. Purtell (Conn.)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)	Frederick G. Payne (Maine)

Surface Transportation

Smathers - Chairman
Daniel
Thurmond
Schoeppel
Purtell

Communications

Pastore - Chairman
Monroney
Ervin
Bricker
Potter

Aviation

Monroney - Chairman
Smathers
Bible
Schoeppel
Payne

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Magnuson - Chairman
Pastore
Daniel
Butler
Duff

JUDICIARY

Federal courts and judges, civil liberties, Constitutional amendments interstate compacts, immigration and naturalization, apportionment of Representatives, meetings of Congress and attendance of Members, claims against the U.S.

Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), Chairman

James O. Eastland (Miss.)	Alexander Wiley (Wis.)
Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)	William Langer (N.D.)
Olin D. Johnston (S.C.)	William E. Jenner (Ind.)
Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.)	Arthur V. Watkins (Utah)
John L. McClellan (Ark.)	Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.)
Price Daniel (Texas)	Herman Welker (Idaho)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	John M. Butler (Md.)

Constitutional Amendments

Kefauver - Chairman	
Hennings	Langer
Daniel	Dirksen

Federal Charters, Holidays and Celebrations

O'Mahoney - Chairman	
Daniel	Watkins

Immigration and Naturalization

Kilgore - Chairman	
Eastland	Watkins
Johnston	Dirksen
Hennings	Butler

National Penitentiaries

Johnston - Chairman	
Hennings	Langer
	Welker

Improvements in Judicial Machinery

Hennings - Chairman	
McClellan	Langer
O'Mahoney	Welker

Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights

O'Mahoney - Chairman	
Johnston	Wiley

Revision and Codification

McClellan - Chairman	
O'Mahoney	Butler

Constitutional Rights

Hennings - Chairman	
O'Mahoney	Langer

Antitrust and Monopoly

Kilgore - Chairman	
Kefauver	Langer
Hennings	Dirksen
O'Mahoney	Wiley

(The following five units are special subcommittees of the Judiciary Committee.)

Internal Security

Eastland - Chairman	
Johnston	Jenner
McClellan	Watkins
Hennings	Welker
Daniel	Butler

Refugees and Escapees

Langer - Chairman	
Johnston	Watkins
Hennings	Jenner
McClellan	

Improvements in the Federal Criminal Code

Daniel - Chairman	
O'Mahoney	Welker

Trading With the Enemy

Johnston - Chairman	
McClellan	Dirksen
Daniel	Langer

Juvenile Delinquency

Kefauver - Chairman	
Hennings	Langer
Johnston	Wiley

LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Education, labor, welfare, veterans' affairs, medical care.

Lister Hill (D Ala.), Chairman

James E. Murray (Mont.)	H. Alexander Smith (N.J.)
Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.)	Irving M. Ives (N.Y.)
Paul H. Douglas (Ill.)	William A. Purtell (Conn.)
Herbert H. Lehman (N.Y.)	Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	George H. Bender (Ohio)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)	Gordon Allott (Colo.)

Education

Murray - Chairman	
Hill	Smith
McNamara	Ives

Health

Hill - Chairman	
Lehman	Purtell
McNamara	Bender

Labor

Douglas - Chairman	
Neely	Smith
Kennedy	Goldwater

Railroad Retirement

Kennedy - Chairman	
Murray	Purtell
Lehman	Allott

Veterans' Affairs

Lehman - Chairman
Hill
Kennedy
Goldwater
Bender

Special Subcommittee to Investigate Employee Funds

Douglas - Chairman
Murray
Neely
Ives
Allott

Special Subcommittee to Investigate Unemployment

Neely - Chairman
Lehman
Bender

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Postal and federal Civil Services; census;
National Archives.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Chairman

Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.)	Frank Carlson (Kan.)
John O. Pastore (R.I.)	William E. Jenner (Ind.)
A. S. Mike Monroney (Okla.)	William Langer (N.D.)
Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.)	Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)
W. Kerr Scott (N.C.)	Thomas E. Martin (Iowa)
Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.)	Clifford P. Case (N.J.)

Ex officio Members of the Committee on Appropriations

Johnston - Chairman
Pastore
Carlson

PUBLIC WORKS

Public buildings, roads, flood control,
rivers and harbors, stream pollution, water
power.

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Chairman

Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)	Edward Martin (Pa.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)	Francis Case (S.D.)
Stuart Symington (Mo.)	Prescott Bush (Conn.)
Strom Thurmond (S.C.)	Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)
Pat McNamara (Mich.)	Norris Cotton (N.H.)
Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.)	Roman L. Hruska (Neb.)

Flood Control, Rivers and Harbors

Kerr - Chairman
Gore
Symington
Thurmond
McNamara
Neuberger
Case
Bush
Kuchel
Cotton
Hruska

Public Roads

Gore - Chairman
Symington
Thurmond
McNamara
Neuberger
Martin
Case
Bush
Kuchel

Public Buildings and Grounds

Symington - Chairman
Thurmond
McNamara
Neuberger
Case
Kuchel
Hruska

Ex officio Members of Committee on Appropriations

Kerr
Gore
Martin

RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Senate administration generally, manage-
ment of the Library of Congress, the Smithson-
ian Institution, etc.

Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), Chairman

Carl Hayden (Ariz.)	William E. Jenner (Ind.)
Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.)	Frank A. Barrett (Wyo.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)	Joseph R. McCarthy (Wis.)
Mike Mansfield (Mont.)	Carl T. Curtis (Neb.)

Rules

Green - Chairman
Hayden
Jenner

Privileges and Elections

Hennings - Chairman
Gore
Curtis

Printing

Green - Chairman
Hayden
Jenner

Library

Green - Chairman
Mansfield
Barrett

Smithsonian Institution

Gore - Chairman
Green
McCarthy

Restaurant

Mansfield - Chairman
Gore
Curtis

SELECT SMALL BUSINESS

Studies and investigates problems of small
business and reports findings and makes recom-
mendations to the Senate, but cannot report
legislation.

John J. Sparkman (D Ala.), Chairman

Russell B. Long (La.)	Edward J. Thye (Minn.)
Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)
George A. Smathers (Fla.)	Andrew F. Schoepel (Kan.)
John F. Kennedy (Mass.)	James H. Duff (Pa.)
James O. Eastland (Miss.)	Barry M. Goldwater (Ariz.)
Wayne Morse (Ore.)	Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)

Taxes

Eastland - Chairman
Long
Humphrey
Goldwater

Monopoly

Long - Chairman
Sparkman
Humphrey
Saltonstall
Schoepel

Financing

Kennedy	Sparkman - Chairman	Saltonstall
Smathers		

Military Procurement

Long	Smathers - Chairman	Thye
Morse		Duff

Relations of Business with Government

Sparkman	Thye - Chairman	Duff
Smathers		
Eastland		

Retailing, Distribution and Fair Trade Practices

	Humphrey - Chairman	
Kennedy		Schoeppel
Morse		Goldwater

HOUSE COMMITTEES, SUBCOMMITTEES

Following is a list of members of the 19 House standing committees, their subcommittees, and the House Select Small Business Committee. The list is complete as of April 8.

In each column, Democratic members are listed on the left, Republican members on the right. Members are listed in the order of their committee seniority.

Each committee's name is listed in **CAPITALS**, and is followed by a brief description of its jurisdiction. Subcommittee names are underlined.

Ex officio members are marked by an asterisk (*).

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture and forestry in general; farm credit and security, crop insurance, soil conservation and rural electrification.

Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.), Chairman

W. R. Poage (Texas)	Clifford R. Hope (Kan.)
George M. Grant (Ala.)	August H. Andresen (Minn.)
E. C. Gathings (Ark.)	William S. Hill. (Colo.)
John L. McMillan (S.C.)	Charles B. Hoeven (Iowa)
Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.)	Sid Simpson (Ill.)
Carl Albert (Okla.)	Paul B. Dague (Pa.)
Watkins M. Abbitt. (Va.)	Ralph Harvey (Ind.)
James G. Polk (Ohio)	Harold O. Lovre (S.D.)
Clark W. Thompson (Texas)	Page Belcher (Okla.)
Paul C. Jones (Mo.)	Clifford G. McIntire (Maine)
John C. Watts (Ky.)	William R. Williams (N.Y.)
Harlan Hagen (Calif.)	Karl C. King (Pa.)
Lester R. Johnson (Wis.)	Robert D. Harrison (Neb.)
Victor L. Anfuso (N.Y.)	Melvin R. Laird (Wis.)
Ross Bass (Tenn.)	Henry Aldous Dixon (Utah)
Coya Knutson (Minn.)	
W. Pat Jennings (Va.)	
D.R. (Billy) Matthews (Fla.)	

Livestock and Feed Grains

	Poage - Chairman	
Albert		Hill
Jennings		Hoeven
Matthews		Harvey

Forests

	Grant - Chairman	
McMillan		McIntire
Matthews		Laird

Cotton

	Gathings - Chairman	
Poage		Simpson
Abernethy		Belcher

Peanuts

	McMillan - Chairman	
Poage		Lovre
Grant		Harrison
Albert		Belcher

Dairy Products

	Abernethy - Chairman	
Polk		Andresen
Johnson		Williams
Knutson		Laird

Wheat

	Albert - Chairman	
Watts		Hill
Bass		Lovre
Jennings		Belcher

Tobacco

	Abbitt - Chairman	
Polk		Hoeven
Watts		Dague
Bass		Laird

Poultry and Eggs

	Polk - Chairman	
Thompson		McIntire
Johnson		Dixon
Anfuso		

Rice

	Thompson - Chairman	
Gathings		Williams
Hagen		King

Soybeans and Oilseeds

	Jones - Chairman	
Abernethy		Simpson
Hagen		Harvey

Conservation and Credit

	Poage - Chairman	
Grant		Hill
Bass		McIntire

Domestic Marketing

Grant - Chairman

Hagen	Belcher
Anfuso	Williams
Knutson	King

Departmental Administration and Crop Insurance

McMillan - Chairman

Jones	Dague
Watts	Laird

Equipment, Supplies, and Manpower

Gathings - Chairman

Abbitt	Hoeven
Thompson	Simpson

Research and Extension

Abernethy - Chairman

Poik	Andresen
Johnson	Harrison
Jennings	Dixon

Foreign Agricultural Operations

Poage - Chairman

Albert	Hoeven
Jones	Harvey
Matthews	Lovre

APPROPRIATIONS

Appropriation of government revenues.

Clarence Cannon (D Mo.), Chairman

George H. Mahon (Texas)	John Taber (N.Y.)
Harry R. Sheppard (Calif.)	Richard B. Wigglesworth (Mass.)
Albert Thomas (Texas)	Ben F. Jensen (Iowa)
Michael J. Kirwan (Ohio)	H. Carl Andersen (Minn.)
W.F. Norrell (Ark.)	Walt Horan (Wash.)
Jamie L. Whitten (Miss.)	Gordon Canfield (N.J.)
George W. Andrews (Ala.)	Ivor D. Fenton (Pa.)
John J. Rooney (N.Y.)	John Phillips (Calif.)
J. Vaughan Gary (Va.)	Errett P. Scrivener (Kan.)
John E. Fogarty (R.I.)	Frederic R. Coudert, Jr. (N.Y.)
Robert L.F. Sikes (Fla.)	Cliff Clevenger (Ohio)
Antonio M. Fernandez (N.M.)	Earl Wilson (Ind.)
Prince H. Preston (Ga.)	Glenn R. Davis (Wis.)
Otto E. Passman (La.)	Benjamin F. James (Pa.)
Louis C. Rabaut (Mich.)	Gerald R. Ford, Jr. (Mich.)
Sidney R. Yates (Ill.)	Edward T. Miller (Md.)
Fred Marshall (Minn.)	Charles W. Vursell (Ill.)
John J. Riley (S.C.)	T. Millet Hand (N.J.)
Alfred D. Sieminski (N.J.)	Harold C. Ostertag (N.Y.)
Joe L. Evins (Tenn.)	Frank T. Bow (Ohio)
Henderson Lanham (Ga.)	
Charles B. Deane (N.C.)	
John F. Shelley (Calif.)	
Edward P. Boland (Mass.)	
Don Magnuson (Wash.)	
William H. Natcher (Ky.)	
Daniel J. Flood (Pa.)	
Winfield K. Denton (Ind.)	
James C. Murray (Ill.)	

Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies

Whitten - Chairman

Marshall	Andersen
Deane	Horan
Natcher	Vursell

Department of Commerce and Related Agencies

Preston - Chairman

Thomas	Clevenger
Rooney	Bow
Yates	Horan
Shelley	Miller
Flood	

Department of Defense

Mahon - Chairman

Sheppard	Wigglesworth
Sikes	Scrivner
Norrell	Ford
Whitten	Miller
Andrews	Ostertag
Riley	Davis
Deane	
Flood	

(The following three groups are units of the Department of Defense Subcommittee.)

Air Force

Mahon - Chairman

Whitten	Scrivner
Deane	Davis

Navy

Sheppard - Chairman

Norrell	Wigglesworth
Andrews	Ostertag

Army

Sikes - Chairman

Riley	Ford
Flood	Miller

Foreign Operations

Passman - Chairman

Gary	Taber
Rooney	Wigglesworth
Cannon	Fenton
Fernandez	Ford
Lanham	Hand
Natcher	
Denton	

General Government Matters

Andrews - Chairman

Mahon	Fenton
Sheppard	Coudert
Gary	Wilson
Rabaut	James
Shelley	

Independent Offices

Thomas - Chairman

Yates	Phillips
Evins	Vursell
Boland	Ostertag

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies

Kirwan - Chairman

Norrell	Jensen
Sieminski	Fenton
Magnuson	Scrivner

Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare,
and Related Agencies

Fogarty - Chairman
Fernandez
Lanham
Denton
Taber
Hand
Jensen

Public Works

Cannon - Chairman
Rabaut
Kirwan
Fogarty
Marshall
Riley
Evins
Boland
Murray
Davis
Jensen
Phillips
Andersen
Hand
Taber

Departments of State and Justice and Judiciary and
and Related Agencies

Rooney - Chairman
Preston
Sikes
Magnuson
Coudert
Bow
Clevenger

Departments of Treasury and Post Office

Gary - Chairman
Passman
Steminski
Murray
Canfield
Wilson
James

ARMED SERVICES

All matters relating to the National Military Establishment; conservation of petroleum resources; strategic and critical materials; scientific research and development for military purposes.

Carl Vinson (D Ga.), Chairman

Overton Brooks (La.)	Dewey Short (Mo.)
Paul J. Kilday (Texas)	Leslie C. Arends (Ill.)
Carl T. Durham (N.C.)	W. Sterling Cole (N.Y.)
L. Mendel Rivers (S.C.)	Leroy Johnson (Calif.)
Philip J. Philbin (Mass.)	Leon H. Gavin (Pa.)
F. Edward Hebert (La.)	Walter Norblad (Ore.)
Arthur Winstead (Miss.)	James E. Van Zandt (Pa.)
Melvin Price (Ill.)	James T. Patterson (Conn.)
O.C. Fisher (Texas)	Paul Cunningham (Iowa)
Porter Hardy, Jr. (Va.)	William H. Bates (Mass.)
William J. Green, Jr. (Pa.)	William E. Hess (Ohio)
Clyde Doyle (Calif.)	Charles P. Nelson (Maine)
Victor Wickersham (Okla.)	James P.S. Devereux (Md.)
George P. Miller (Calif.)	Alvin E. O'Konski (Wis.)
Charles E. Bennett (Fla.)	William G. Bray (Ind.)
Lester Holtzman (N.Y.)	Robert C. Wilson (Calif.)
Robert H. Mollohan (W. Va.)	Frank C. Osmer, Jr. (N.J.)
Richard E. Lankford (Md.)	
George Huddleston, Jr. (Ala.)	

Subcommittee No. 1

Brooks - Chairman
Philbin
Winstead
Price
Fisher
Wickersham
Holtzman
Johnson
Norblad
Van Zandt
Devereux
Bray
Osmer

Subcommittee No. 2

Kilday - Chairman
Rivers
Hebert
Hardy
Miller
Bennett
Huddleston
Arends
Gavin
Patterson
Bates
Nelson
Wilson

Subcommittee No. 3

Durham - Chairman
Price
Green
Doyle
Bennett
Mollohan
Lankford
Cole
Cunningham
Hess
O'Konski
Bray

Subcommittee for Special Investigations

Hebert - Chairman
Brooks
Rivers
Fisher
Hardy
Miller
Hess
Gavin
Cunningham
Bates
Nelson

Vinson and Short are ex officio members of all subcommittees.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

Banking and currency generally; financial matters other than taxes and appropriations; public and private housing; and anti-inflation measures.

Brent Spence (D Ky.), Chairman

Paul Brown (Ga.)	Jesse P. Wolcott (Mich.)
Wright Patman (Texas)	Ralph A. Gamble (N.Y.)
Albert Rains (Ala.)	Henry O. Talle (Iowa)
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)	Clarence E. Kilburn (N.Y.)
Hugh J. Addonizio (N.J.)	Gordon L. McDonough (Calif.)
William A. Barrett (Pa.)	William B. Widnall (N.J.)
Barratt O'Hara (Ill.)	Jackson E. Betts (Ohio)
Vera Buchanan (Pa.)	Walter M. Mumma (Pa.)
Lenor Kretzer Sullivan (Mo.)	William E. McVey (Ill.)
L.H. Fountain (N.C.)	Edgar W. Hiestand (Calif.)
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)	Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.)
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)	Oliver P. Bolton (Ohio)
Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio)	Perkins Bass (N.H.)
Charles A. Vanik (Ohio)	
Irwin D. Davidson (N.Y.)	
John J. Bell (Texas)	

No standing subcommittees.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

All measures relating to municipal affairs of the District of Columbia except its appropriations.

John L. McMillan (D S.C.), Chairman

Oren Harris (Ark.)	Sid Simpson (Ill.)
Thomas G. Abernethy (Miss.)	Joseph P. O'Hara (Minn.)
Howard W. Smith (Va.)	Henry O. Talle (Iowa)
Arthur G. Klein (N.Y.)	A.L. Miller (Neb.)
Olin E. Teague (Texas)	James C. Auchincloss (N.J.)
James C. Davis (Ga.)	John J. Allen, Jr. (Calif.)
James H. Morrison (La.)	Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.)
William L. Dawson (Ill.)	James T. Patterson (Conn.)

John Bell Williams (Miss.)
Tom Steed (Okla.)
Roy W. Wier (Minn.)
Woodrow W. Jones (N.C.)
J. T. Rutherford (Texas)

Charles S. Gubser (Calif.)
Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)
DeWitt S. Hyde (Md.)

Civil Defense

Teague - Chairman

Wier	Miller
Rutherford	Broyhill

Crime Investigation in the District of Columbia

Davis - Chairman

Smith	Talle
Steed	Patterson

Fiscal Affairs

Smith - Chairman

Harris	O'Hara
Dawson	Talle
Williams	Allen
Rutherford	Auchincloss

Health, Education, Recreation

Abernethy - Chairman

Smith	Miller
Davis	Hyde
Jones	Gubser

Judiciary

Harris - Chairman

Abernethy	O'Hara
Teague	Allen
Williams	Patterson
Jones	Hyde

Police, Firemen, Streets and Traffic

Davis - Chairman

Klein	Kearns
Williams	Auchincloss
Steed	Patterson
Jones	Broyhill

Public Utilities, Insurance, and Banking

Klein - Chairman

Teague	Talle
Dawson	Kearns
Wier	Broyhill
Steed	Hyde

Special Subcommittee to Study and Formulate Plans for a Civic Auditorium and Mass Communications Center

Morrison - Chairman

Klein	Kearns
Steed	Broyhill

EDUCATION AND LABOR

Education, labor and welfare matters.

Graham A. Burden (D N.C.), Chairman

Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.)	Samuel K. McConnell, Jr. (Pa.)
Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (N.Y.)	Ralph W. Gwinn (N.Y.)
Cleveland M. Bailey (W. Va.)	Wint Smith (Kan.)
Carl D. Perkins (Ky.)	Carroll D. Kearns (Pa.)

Roy W. Wier (Minn.)
Carl Elliott (Ala.)
Phil M. Landrum (Ga.)
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)
James B. Bowler (Ill.)
Earl Chudoff (Pa.)
Edith Green (Ore.)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)
Herbert Zelenko (N.Y.)
Harris B. McDowell, Jr. (Del.)
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N.J.)
Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.)

Harold H. Velde (Ill.)
Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
Albert H. Bosch (N.Y.)
Joe Holt (Calif.)
John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
Stuyvesant Wainwright (N.Y.)
Peter Frelinghuysen, Jr. (N.J.)
Sam Coon (Ore.)
Orvin B. Fjare (Mont.)

No standing subcommittees.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Relations of the U.S. with other nations and international organizations.

James P. Richards (D S.C.), Chairman

Thomas S. Gordon (Ill.)	Robert B. Chipfield (Ill.)
Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.)	John M. Vorys (Ohio)
A.S.J. Carnahan (Mo.)	Francis P. Bolton (Ohio)
Thurmond Chatham (N.C.)	Lawrence H. Smith (Wis.)
Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.)	Chester E. Merrow (N.H.)
Omar Burleson (Texas)	Walter H. Judd (Minn.)
Brooks Hays (Ark.)	James G. Fulton (Pa.)
Edna F. Kelly (N.Y.)	Donald L. Jackson (Calif.)
Thomas J. Dodd (Conn.)	Karl M. LeCompte (Iowa)
Wayne L. Hays (Ohio)	Edmund P. Radwan (N.Y.)
James G. Donovan (N.Y.)	Albert P. Morano (Conn.)
John Jarman (Okla.)	Marguerite Stitt Church (Ill.)
Robert C. Byrd (W. Va.)	E. Ross Adair (Ind.)
Armistead I. Selden, Jr. (Ala.)	Winston L. Prouty (Vt.)
J.L. Pilcher (Ga.)	Alvin M. Bentley (Mich.)
Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N.J.)	

Inter-American Affairs

Gordon - Chairman

Hays	Jackson
Dodd	Radwan
Williams	Morano

Near East and Africa

Morgan - Chairman

Gordon	Bolton
Carnahan	Smith
Burleson	Adair

International Organizations and Movements

Carnahan - Chairman

Gordon	Merrow
Zablocki	Judd
Hays	LeCompte

State Department Organization and Foreign Operations

Chatham - Chairman

Kelly	Vorys
Selden	Jackson
Williams	Bentley

Far East and the Pacific

Zablocki - Chairman

Chatham	Judd
Jarman	Vorys
Byrd	Merrow
Pilcher	Church

National Security

Barleson - Chairman
Morgan
Dodd
Donovan
Smith
Bolton
Morano

Foreign Economic Policy

Hays - Chairman
Jarman
Byrd
Pilcher
Fulton
Church
Prouty

Europe

Kelly - Chairman
Hays
Donovan
Selden
Fulton
Prouty
Bentley

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Budget and accounting measures, reorganizations in the Executive Branch, intergovernmental relationships. (Formerly this group was called the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.)

William L. Dawson (D Ill.), Chairman

Chet Holifield (Calif.)	Clare E. Hoffman (Mich.)
John W. McCormack (Mass.)	R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.)
Earl Chudoff (Pa.)	Cecil M. Harden (Ind.)
Jack B. Brooks (Texas)	Charles B. Brownson (Ind.)
Lester Holtzman (N.Y.)	George Meader (Mich.)
Robert H. Mollohan (W. Va.)	Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)
L.H. Fountain (N.C.)	Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.)
Porter Hardy, Jr. (Va.)	B. Carroll Reece (Tenn.)
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)	J. Arthur Younger (Calif.)
Robert E. Jones, Jr. (Ala.)	Victor A. Knox (Mich.)
Edward A. Garmatz (Md.)	Otto Krueger (N.D.)
John E. Moss, Jr. (Calif.)	Charles Raper Jonas (N.C.)
Joe M. Kilgore (Texas)	William E. Minshall (Ohio)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)	
Martha W. Griffiths (Mich.)	
Henry S. Reuss (Wis.)	

Executive and Legislative Reorganization

Dawson - Chairman
McCormack
Jones
Kilgore
Fascell
Harden
Brown
Jonas

Military Operations

Holifield - Chairman
Garmatz
Kilgore
Fascell
Griffiths
Hoffman
Riehlman
Lipscomb

Intergovernmental Relations

Fountain - Chairman
Holtzman
Jones
Reuss
Holifield
Reece
Knox
Krueger

Public Works and Resources

Chudoff - Chairman
Jones
Moss
Fascell
Mollohan
Knox
Jonas
Minshall

International Operations

Hardy - Chairman
Blatnik
Garmatz
Reuss
Brooks
Brownson
Meader
Reece

Legal and Monetary Affairs

Mollohan - Chairman
Blatnik
Kilgore
Griffiths
Chudoff
Meader
Minshall
Younger

Special Government Activities

Brooks - Chairman
Holtzman
Moss
Reuss
Hardy
Riehlman
Krueger
Younger

Special Subcommittee on Donable Property

McCormack - Chairman
Moss
Jonas

HOUSE ADMINISTRATION

House administration generally, printing and correction of the Congressional Record, management of Library of Congress, supervision of Smithsonian Institute, etc.

Omar Barleson (D Texas), Chairman

Robert C. Byrd (W. Va.)	Karl M. LeCompte (Iowa)
Samuel N. Friedel (Md.)	Albert P. Morano (Conn.)
Robert T. Ashmore (S.C.)	Paul F. Schenck (Ohio)
Wayne L. Hays (Ohio)	Joseph L. Carrigg (Pa.)
Paul C. Jones (Mo.)	Robert D. Harrison (Neb.)
George M. Rhodes (Pa.)	Robert J. Corbett (Pa.)
John Lesinski, Jr. (Mich.)	John B. Bennett (Mich.)
Frank E. Smith (Miss.)	Patrick J. Hillings (Calif.)
John Dowdy (Texas)	Oliver P. Bolton (Ohio)
George S. Long (La.)	Glenard P. Lipscomb (Calif.)
Hugh Q. Alexander (N.C.)	Charles A. Halleck (Ind.)
Frank Thompson, Jr. (N.J.)	

Accounts

Friedel - Chairman
Hays
Rhodes
Smith
Alexander
Bennett
Hillings
Bolton
Halleck

Elections

Ashmore - Chairman
Byrd
Lesinski
Dowdy
Morano
Carrigg
Lipscomb

Printing

Hays - Chairman
Jones
Long
Schenck
Carrigg
Corbett

Enrolled Bills and Library

Jones - Chairman
Lesinski
Smith
Thompson
Harrison
Corbett
Lipscomb

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Public lands, natural resources, territorial possessions of the U.S., Indian Affairs. (Formerly Public Lands Committee.)

Clair Engle (D Calif.), Chairman

Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.)	A.L. Miller (Neb.)
Leo W. O'Brien (N.Y.)	John P. Saylor (Pa.)
Walter Rogers (Texas)	J. Ernest Wharton (N.Y.)
Gracie Pfost (Idaho)	E.Y. Berry (S.D.)
James A. Haley (Fla.)	William A. Dawson (Utah)
George A. Shuford (N.C.)	Jack Westland (Wash.)
Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. (N.Y.)	John R. Pillion (N.Y.)
Ed Edmondson (Okla.)	Clifton (Cliff) Young (Nev.)
Lee Metcalf (Mont.)	Craig Hosmer (Calif.)
George H. Christopher (Mo.)	John J. Rhodes (Ariz.)
B.F. Sisk (Calif.)	Hamer H. Budge (Idaho)
Stewart L. Udall (Ariz.)	J. Edgar Chenoweth (Colo.)
Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (Mich.)	James B. Utt (Calif.)
J.T. Rutherford (Texas)	
Edith Green (Ore.)	

Public Lands

Pfost - Chairman

Engle	Miller
Aspinall	Saylor
O'Brien	Berry
Rogers	Westland
Shuford	Pillion
Metcalf	Young
Christopher	Hosmer
Udall	Rhodes
Diggs	Budge
Rutherford	Chenoweth
Green	

Irrigation and Reclamation

Aspinall - Chairman

Engle	Miller
O'Brien	Saylor
Rogers	Wharton
Pfost	Berry
Haley	Dawson
Shuford	Westland
Powell	Pillion
Edmondson	Young
Metcalf	Hosmer
Christopher	Rhodes
Sisk	Budge
Udall	Chenoweth
Diggs	Utt
Rutherford	
Green	

Territories and Insular Affairs

O'Brien - Chairman

Engle	Miller
Aspinall	Saylor
Rogers	Wharton
Pfost	Berry
Haley	Dawson
Shuford	Westland
Powell	Pillion
Edmondson	Young
Metcalf	Hosmer
Christopher	Rhodes
Sisk	Budge
Udall	Chenoweth
Diggs	Utt
Rutherford	
Green	

Mines and Mining

Rogers - Chairman

Engle	Miller
Aspinall	Saylor
Pfost	Wharton
Haley	Berry
Shuford	Dawson
Powell	Young
Edmondson	Rhodes
Metcalf	Budge
Udall	Chenoweth
Rutherford	Utt

Indian Affairs

Haley - Chairman

Aspinall	Miller
Shuford	Saylor
Powell	Wharton
Edmondson	Berry
Metcalf	Westland
Sisk	Young
Udall	Rhodes
Diggs	
Rutherford	
Green	

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Regulation of interstate and foreign commerce and communications, regulation of interstate transmission of power (except between government projects), inland waterways, railroad labor, public health, Bureau of Standards, civil aeronautics, Weather Bureau, securities and exchanges.

J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.), Chairman

Oren Harris (Ark.)	Charles A. Wolverton (N.J.)
Arthur G. Klein (N.Y.)	Carl Hinshaw (Calif.)
William T. Granahan (Pa.)	Joseph P. O'Hara (Minn.)
F. Ertel Carlyle (N.C.)	Robert Hale (Maine)
John Bell Williams (Miss.)	James I. Dolliver (Iowa)
Peter F. Mack, Jr. (Ill.)	John W. Heselton (Mass.)
Kenneth A. Roberts (Ala.)	John B. Bennett (Mich.)
Morgan M. Moulder (Mo.)	Richard W. Hoffman (Ill.)
Harley O. Staggers (W. Va.)	John V. Beamer (Ind.)
Isidore Dollinger (N.Y.)	William L. Springer (Ill.)
Walter Rogers (Texas)	Alvin R. Bush (Pa.)
Martin Dies (Texas)	Paul F. Schenck (Ohio)
Samuel N. Friedel (Md.)	Joseph L. Carrigg (Pa.)
John J. Flynt, Jr. (Ga.)	Steven B. Derounian (N.Y.)
Torbert H. Macdonald (Mass.)	
Don Hayworth (Mich.)	

Health and Science

Priest - Chairman

Carlyle	Heselton
Roberts	Hoffman
Dies	Springer
Macdonald	Carrigg
Hayworth	Derounian
	Wolverton*

Transportation and Communications

Harris - Chairman

Williams	Wolverton
Mack	Hinshaw
Dollinger	O'Hara
Rogers	Hale
Flynt	Dolliver
Priest*	

Commerce and Finance

Klein - Chairman

Granahan	Bennett
Moulder	Beamer
Staggers	Bush
Friedel	Schenck
Priest*	Wolverton*

JUDICIARY

Judicial proceedings generally, Constitutional amendments, interstate compacts, immigration and naturalization, apportionment of Representatives, meetings of Congress and attendance of members, Presidential succession.

Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), Chairman

Francis E. Walter (Pa.)	Chauncey W. Reed (Ill.)
Thomas J. Lane (Mass.)	Kenneth B. Keating (N.Y.)
Michael A. Feighan (Ohio)	William M. McCulloch (Ohio)
Frank Chelf (Ky.)	Ruth Thompson (Mich.)
Edwin E. Willis (La.)	Patrick J. Hillings (Calif.)
James B. Frazier, Jr. (Tenn.)	Shepard J. Crumpacker, Jr. (Ind.)
Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (N.J.)	William E. Miller (N.Y.)
Woodrow W. Jones (N.C.)	Dean P. Taylor (N.Y.)
E.L. Forrester (Ga.)	Usher L. Burdick (N.D.)
Byron G. Rogers (Colo.)	Laurence Curtis (Mass.)
Harold D. Donohue (Mass.)	John M. Robison, Jr. (Ky.)
Sidney A. Fine (N.Y.)	DeWitt S. Hyde (Md.)
Jack B. Brooks (Texas)	Richard H. Poff (Va.)
William M. Tuck (Va.)	Hugh Scott (Pa.)
Robert T. Ashmore (S.C.)	
James M. Quigley (Pa.)	
Charles A. Boyle (Ill.)	

Immigration and Nationality

Walter - Chairman

Feighan	Thompson
Chelf	Hyde

Claims

Lane - Chairman

Forrester	Miller
Donohue	Burdick
	Reed

Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights, and Revision of Laws

Willis - Chairman

Jones	Crumpacker
Brooks	Taylor
Quigley	Curtis
Boyle	Scott

Bankruptcy and Reorganization

Frazier - Chairman

Tuck	Hillings
Ashmore	Robison
	Poff

Anti-Trust

Celler - Chairman

Rodino	Keating
Rogers	McCulloch
Fine	

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Merchant Marine generally, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, maintenance and operation of Panama Canal, and administration of the Canal Zone, fisheries and wildlife.

Herbert C. Donner (D N.C.), Chairman

Frank W. Boykin (Ala.)	Thor C. Tollefson (Wash.)
Edward A. Garmatz (Md.)	John J. Allen, Jr. (Calif.)
Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (Va.)	Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. (Conn.)
Leon Kretzer Sullivan (Mo.)	Timothy P. Sheehan (Ill.)
T.A. Thompson (La.)	William K. Van Pelt (Wis.)
George P. Miller (Calif.)	John H. Ray (N.Y.)
John C. Kluczynski (Ill.)	William S. Mailliard (Calif.)
James A. Byrne (Pa.)	Francis E. Dorn (N.Y.)
John J. Bell (Texas)	Thomas M. Pelly (Wash.)
T. James Tumulty (N.J.)	Elford A. Cederberg (Mich.)
Irwin D. Davidson (N.Y.)	A.D. Baumhart, Jr. (Ohio)
Herbert Zelenko (N.Y.)	Jackson B. Chase (Neb.)
Frank M. Clark (Pa.)	Walter M. Mumma (Pa.)
Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio)	
Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (Mich.)	

No subcommittees appointed as of April 8.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Postal and federal civil services, census, national archives.

Tom Murray (D Tenn.), Chairman

James H. Morrison (La.)	Edward H. Rees (Kan.)
James C. Davis (Ga.)	Robert J. Corbett (Pa.)
George M. Rhodes (Pa.)	Katherine St. George (N.Y.)
John Lesinski, Jr. (Mich.)	H.R. Gross (Iowa)
John Dowdy (Texas)	Cecil M. Harden (Ind.)
Hugh Q. Alexander (N.C.)	Albert W. Cretella (Conn.)
John E. Moss, Jr. (Calif.)	Charles S. Gubser (Calif.)
Edward J. Robeson, Jr. (Va.)	Joel T. Broyhill (Va.)
Gracie Pfoft (Idaho)	Elford A. Cederberg (Mich.)
Dante B. Fascell (Fla.)	John E. Henderson (Ohio)
T. James Tumulty (N.J.)	August E. Johansen (Mich.)
Joe M. Kilgore (Texas)	

No standing subcommittees.

PUBLIC WORKS

Public buildings and roads, flood control, improvement of rivers and harbors, water power, stream pollution.

Charles A. Buckley (D N.Y.), Chairman

George H. Fallon (Md.)	George A. Dondero (Mich.)
Clifford Davis (Tenn.)	J. Harry McGregor (Ohio)
John A. Blatnik (Minn.)	James C. Auchincloss (N.J.)
Robert E. Jones, Jr. (Ala.)	Russell V. Mack (Wash.)

John J. Dempsey (N.M.)
 Frank E. Smith (Miss.)
 Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (Mich.)
 John C. Kluczynski (Ill.)
 Tom Steed (Okla.)
 T.A. Thompson (La.)
 Brady Gentry (Texas)
 M.G. (Burnie) Burnside (W.Va.)
 Iris Faircloth Blitch (Ga.)
 Jim Wright (Texas)
 W.R. Hull, Jr. (Mo.)
 Kenneth J. Gray (Ill.)
 Frank M. Clark (Pa.)
 Paul G. Rogers (Fla.)

Hubert B. Scudder (Calif.)
 Myron V. George (Kan.)
 Frank J. Becker (N.Y.)
 Gordon H. Scherer (Ohio)
 Gardner R. Withrow (Wis.)
 William C. Cramer (Fla.)
 John F. Baldwin, Jr. (Calif.)
 Fred Schwengel (Iowa)
 Bruce Alger (Texas)
 Alvin R. Bush (Pa.)
 Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.)

James J. Delaney (N.Y.)
 James W. Trimble (Ark.)
 Homer Thornberry (Texas)
 Richard Bolling (Mo.)
 Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr. (Mass.)

Harris Ellsworth (Ore.)
 Henry J. Latham (N.Y.)

No standing subcommittees.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Investigation of activities to determine if they are subversive.

Francis E. Walter (D Pa.), Chairman

Morgan M. Moulder (Mo.)	Harold H. Velde (Ill.)
Clyde Doyle (Calif.)	Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (N.Y.)
James B. Frazier, Jr. (Tenn.)	Donald L. Jackson (Calif.)
Edwin E. Willis (La.)	Gordon H. Scherer (Ohio)

No standing subcommittees.

VETERANS AFFAIRS

Veterans measures generally, pensions, armed forces life insurance; rehabilitation, education, medical care and treatment of veterans; veterans hospitals.

Olin E. Teague (D Texas), Chairman

W. J. Bryan Dorn (S.C.)	Edith Nourse Rogers (Mass.)
Elizabeth Kee (W. Va.)	Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney (N.Y.)
George S. Long (La.)	William H. Ayres (Ohio)
James A. Byrne (Pa.)	E. Ross Adair (Ind.)
Ed Edmondson (Okla.)	Paul A. Fino (N.Y.)
Frank W. Boykin (Ala.)	Phil Weaver (Neb.)
Wayne N. Aspinall (Colo.)	William H. Avery (Kan.)
Leo W. O'Brien (N.Y.)	E. Keith Thomson (Wyo.)
George A. Shuford (N.C.)	Eugene Siler (Ky.)
George H. Christopher (Mo.)	Charles M. Teague (Calif.)
Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (Mich.)	
B.F. Sisk (Calif.)	
James A. Haley (Fla.)	

Rivers and Harbors

Blatnik - Chairman

Machrowicz	Dondero
Fallon	Auchincloss
Davis	Mack
Gentry	Scudder
Burnside	Becker
Blitch	Cramer
Hull	Alger
Gray	Nicholson
Rogers	

Flood Control

Davis - Chairman

Dempsey	Mack
Smith	Scudder
Jones	Becker
Thompson	Bush
Wright	Withrow
Hull	Cramer
Gray	Baldwin
Rogers	Schwengel
Clark	

Roads

Fallon - Chairman

Dempsey	McGregor
Smith	Dondero
Machrowicz	George
Kluczynski	Scherer
Steed	Cramer
Davis	Baldwin
Blatnik	Alger
Jones	
Gentry	

Public Buildings and Grounds

Jones - Chairman

Kluczynski	Auchincloss
Steed	McGregor
Fallon	George
Blatnik	Bush
Thompson	Withrow
Burnside	Schwengel
Blitch	Nicholson
Wright	
Clark	

RULES

Rules and order of business of the House.

Howard W. Smith (D Va.), Chairman

William M. Colmer (Miss.)	Leo E. Allen (Ill.)
Ray J. Madden (Ind.)	Clarence J. Brown (Ohio)

Administration

Byrne - Chairman

Kee	Weaver
Diggs	Teague

Compensation

Dorn - Chairman

Christopher	Fino
Diggs	Thomson

Education and Training

Kee - Chairman

Edmondson	Ayres
Sisk	Adair

Hospitals

Long - Chairman

O'Brien	Kearney
Sisk	Avery

Housing

Edmondson - Chairman

Shuford	Ayres
Christopher	Weaver

Insurance

Aspinall - Chairman
Byrne
Shuford
Siler
Teague

Spanish War

Boykin - Chairman
Dorn
Aspinall
Fino
Thomson

WAYS AND MEANS

Revenue measures generally; tariffs and reciprocal trade agreements; social security.

Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), Chairman

John D. Dingell (Mich.)	Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.)
Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)	Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio)
Noble J. Gregory (Ky.)	Richard M. Simpson (Pa.)
Alme J. Forand (R.I.)	Robert W. Kean (N.J.)
Herman P. Eberharter (Pa.)	Noah M. Mason (Ill.)
Cecil R. King (Calif.)	Hal Holmes (Wash.)
Thomas J. O'Brien (Ill.)	John W. Byrnes (Wis.)
Hale Boggs (La.)	Antoni N. Sadlak (Conn.)
Eugene J. Keogh (N.Y.)	Howard H. Baker (Tenn.)
Durr P. Harrison (Va.)	Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)
Frank M. Karsten (Mo.)	
A.S. Herlong, Jr. (Fla.)	
Eugene J. McCarthy (Minn.)	
Frank Ikard (Texas)	

No subcommittees appointed as of April 8.

SELECT SMALL BUSINESS

Studies and investigates problems of small business and reports findings and makes recommendations to the House, but cannot report legislation.

Wright Patman (D Texas), Chairman

Joe L. Evins, (Tenn.)	William S. Hill (Colo.)
Abraham J. Multer (N.Y.)	R. Walter Riehlman (N.Y.)
Sidney R. Yates (Ill.)	Horace Seely-Brown, Jr., (Conn.)
Tom Steed (Okla.)	William M. McCulloch (Ohio)
James Roosevelt (Calif.)	Timothy P. Sheehan (Ill.)

Regulatory Agencies

Multer	Evins - Chairman	McCulloch
<u>Small Business Administration & Problems Related to Procurement, Loans, Disposal</u>		

Evins	Multer - Chairman	Riehlman
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Minerals & Raw Materials

Steed	Yates - Chairman	Sheehan
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Aircraft Industry

Roosevelt	Steed - Chairman	Seely-Brown
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Distribution Problems

Steed	Roosevelt - Chairman	Sheehan
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JOINT COMMITTEES, SUBCOMMITTEES

Following is a list of the six major Joint Congressional Committees and their Subcommittees. The list is complete as of April 8.

Joint Committees are set up to examine specific questions, and their existence may be continued or terminated as the need exists. Membership is drawn from both chambers and both parties. When a Senator serves as chairman, the vice chairman usually is a Representative, and vice versa.

For each committee, Democratic members are listed on the left, Republican members on the right. Members are listed in the order of their committee seniority.

Each committee name is listed in **CAPITALS**, and is followed by a brief description of its jurisdiction. Subcommittee names are underlined.

Other joint committees are those on the Disposition of Executive Papers, Library of Congress, Printing, Navajo-Hopi Indian Administration and Reduction of Nonessential Federal Expenditures.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission; development, use and control of atomic energy generally.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) - Chairman

Senate Members

Richard B. Russell (Ga.)	Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa)
John O. Pastore (R.I.)	Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)
Albert Gore (Tenn.)	William F. Knowland (Calif.)
Henry M. Jackson (Wash.)	John W. Bricker (Ohio)

House Members

Carl T. Durham (N.C.)	W. Sterling Cole (N.Y.)
Chet Holifield (Calif.)	Carl Hinshaw (Calif.)
Melvin Price (Ill.)	James E. Van Zandt (Pa.)
Paul J. Kilday (Texas)	James T. Patterson (Conn.)
John J. Dempsey (N.M.)	

Research and Development

Durham	Price - Chairman	Hinshaw
Pastore		Van Zandt
Gore		Hickenlooper

Agreements for Cooperation

Anderson	Pastore - Chairman	Hickenlooper
Durham		Bricker
Price		Cole

Authorizing Legislation

Holifield - Chairman
Durham
Kilday
Gore
Cole
Hickenlooper
Millikin

Military Applications

Jackson - Chairman
Anderson
Pastore
Holifield
Bricker
Cole
Van Zandt

Security

Kilday - Chairman
Dempsey
Pastore
Jackson
Hinshaw
Patterson
Pastore
Knowland

Raw Materials

Gore - Chairman
Anderson
Holifield
Dempsey
Hickenlooper
Millikin
Knowland
Patterson

DEFENSE PRODUCTION

Studies and investigates programs authorized by the Defense Production Act and reports findings and recommendations to the House and Senate.

Rep. Paul Brown (D Ga.) - Chairman

Senate Members

A. Willis Robertson (Va.)
John J. Sparkman (Ala.)
J. Allen Frear, Jr. (Del.)
Homer E. Capehart (Ind.)
John W. Bricker (Ohio)

House Members

Wright Patman (Texas)
Albert Rains (Ala.)
Ralph A. Gamble (N.Y.)
Henry O. Talle (Iowa)

No Standing Subcommittees

ECONOMIC REPORT

Studies and investigates all recommendations included in the President's annual Economic Report to Congress and reports findings and recommendations to the House and Senate.

Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) - Chairman

Senate Members

John J. Sparkman (Ala.)
J. W. Fulbright (Ark.)
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)
Ralph E. Flanders (Vt.)
Arthur V. Watkins (Utah)
Barry Goldwater (Ariz.)

House Members

Wright Patman (Texas)
Richard Bolling (Mo.)
Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)
Augustine B. Kelley (Pa.)
Jesse P. Wolcott (Mich.)
Henry O. Talle (Iowa)
Thomas B. Curtis (Mo.)

Foreign Economic Policy

Douglas
Fulbright
Bolling
Flanders
Talle

Economic Stabilization

Patman - Chairman
Kelley
O'Mahoney
Wolcott
Watkins

Tax Policy

Douglas
O'Mahoney
Mills
Goldwater
Curtis

Low-Income Families

Sparkman - Chairman
Kelley
Flanders

Economic Statistics

Bolling - Chairman
Sparkman
Talle

IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY POLICY

Studies national security, economic and social effects of Immigration and Nationality Act, and administration of the Act.

Senate Members

James O. Eastland (Miss.)
Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.)
Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (Mo.)
Arthur V. Watkins (Utah)
William E. Jenner (Ind.)

House Members

Francis E. Walter (Pa.)
Emanuel Celler (N.Y.)
Michael A. Feighan (Ohio)
Ruth Thompson (Mich.)
Chauncey W. Reed (Ill.)

No Standing Subcommittees

INTERNAL REVENUE TAXATION

Studies tax policies and makes recommendations to House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees.

Rep. Jere Cooper (D Tenn.), Chairman

Senate Members

Harry Flood Byrd (Va.)
Walter F. George (Ga.)
Robert S. Kerr (Okla.)
Eugene D. Millikin (Colo.)
Edward Martin (Pa.)

House Members

John D. Dingell (Mich.)
Wilbur D. Mills (Ark.)
Daniel A. Reed (N.Y.)
Thomas A. Jenkins (Ohio)

No Standing Subcommittees



(March 29-April 4)

Summary of Legislation (APPENDIX)

In This Appendix...

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Bills Acted On A-117

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced A-119

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

- S 691. Public Law 19, Amend Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Act of 1953 to permit disposal thereunder of Plancor No. 877 at Baytown, Texas, DANIEL (D Texas), JOHNSON (D Texas), Senate Banking and Currency reported March 22, amended, Senate passed March 23, amended, House passed March 24, President signed March 31.
- S 913. Public Law 17, Eliminate need for renewal of oaths of office upon change of status of employees of Senate, CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Senate Rules and Administration reported Feb. 10, amended, Passed Senate Feb. 21, amended, House Administration reported March 16, amended to apply also to House employees, House passed March 16, amended, Senate concurred in House amendments March 22, President signed March 28.
- HR 4259. Public Law 18, Provide a one-year extension of existing corporate normal-tax rate and of certain existing excise-tax rates, and provide \$20 credit against the individual income tax for each personal exemption, COOPER (D Tenn.), House Ways and Means reported Feb. 22, House passed 242-175 Feb. 25, Senate Finance reported March 1, amended, Senate passed March 15, amended, Senate adopted conference report March 25, House adopted conference report 386-8, March 30, President signed March 30.
- HR 4720. Public Law 20, Provide incentives for members of uniformed services by increasing certain pays and allowances, KILDAY (D Texas), House Armed Services reported March 8, House passed, 399-1, March 10, Senate Armed Services reported March 29, amended, Passed Senate March 30, amended, House agreed to Senate amendments March 30, President signed March 31.
- HR 4951. Public Law 21, Direct redetermination of national marketing quota for burley tobacco for 1955-56 marketing year, ADHATT (D Va.), House Agriculture reported March 18, amended, House passed March 24, amended, Passed Senate March 30, President signed March 31.

2. Sent to President

- HR 4436. Make provision re sale of water from Clark Hill Reservoir to city of McCormick, S.C. DORN (D S.C.), House Public Works reported March 30, amended, Passed House March 30, amended, Passed Senate April 1.
- HR 4941. Amend Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, RICHARDS (D S.C.), House Foreign Affairs reported March 18, House passed March 23, Senate Foreign Relations reported March 30, Senate passed March 30.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 1217. Authorize Secretary of Army to contract with city of McCormick, S.C. for sale of water from Clark Hill Reservoir, THURMOND (D S.C.), Senate Public Works reported March 30, amended, Indefinitely postponed when Senate passed HR 4436 in lieu April 1.
- S 1325. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re making false reports, CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 16, Senate indefinitely postponed when HR 4951 was passed in lieu, March 30.
- S 1326. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re increasing penalty rates, CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 16, amended, Senate indefinitely postponed when HR 4951 was passed in lieu, March 30.
- S 1327. Amend tobacco marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 re acreage history, CLEMENTS (D Ky.), Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 16, amended, Senate indefinitely postponed when HR 4951 was passed in lieu, March 30.
- S 1436. Preserve tobacco acreage history of farms which voluntarily withdraw from production of tobacco, CLEMENTS (D Ky.), SCOTT (D N.C.), SCHOEPPPEL (R Kan.), Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 16, Senate passed March 30.
- S 1457. Redetermine national marketing quota for burley tobacco for 1955-56 marketing year, CLEMENTS (D Ky.), SCOTT (D N.C.), SCHOEPPPEL (R Kan.), Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 16, Senate indefinitely postponed when HR 4951 was passed in lieu, March 30.
- S J Res 62. Dedicate Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery as permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee, KEFAUVER (D Tenn.), Passed Senate April 1.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- S 35. Permit transportation in mails of live scorpions, GOLDWATER (R Ariz.), Senate Post Office and Civil Service reported April 1.
- S 500. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating projects, ANDERSON (D N.M.) and others, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 30, amended.
- S 752. Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to eliminate requirement that privately owned stocks exported thereunder be replaced from CCC stocks, EASTLAND (D Miss.), SCHOEPPPEL (R Kan.), Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 2, amended, Passed Senate March 4, amended, House Agriculture reported March 29.
- S 800. Repeal act of Jan. 19, 1929 (ch 86, 45 Stat. 1090) entitled "An act to limit date of filing claims for retainer pay" re members of Naval Reserve Force or Marine Corps Reserve, RUSSELL (D Ga.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Senate Armed Services reported April 1.
- S 1137. Extend authority for enlistment of aliens in Regular Army, RUSSELL (D Ga.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Senate Armed Services reported April 1.
- S 1139. Extend existing authority for loan of small aircraft carrier to government of France, RUSSELL (D Ga.), SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Senate Armed Services reported April 1.
- S 1600. Provide that leave accrued by members of armed forces while held as prisoners of war in Korea shall not be counted in determining maximum amount of leave which they may accumulate or have to their credit, PAYNE (R Maine), SMITH (R Maine), Senate Armed Services reported April 1, amended.
- S Con Res 16. Establish joint committee to study aspects of common system of air navigation, BRIDGES (R N.H.), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported April 1, amended.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 122. Amend Commodity Exchange Act to include onions. KING (R Pa.). House Agriculture reported March 22. Passed House March 29.
- HR 1831. Protect innocent purchasers of converted fungible goods. POAGE (D Texas). House Agriculture reported March 8. Passed House March 29.
- HR 3338. Amend section of Alaska Railroad Act of March 12, 1914, re leasing period changed from 20 to 50 years. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported March 10, amended. Passed House March 29, amended.
- HR 3557. Amend act of July 3, 1943 re settlement of claims for damage or injury by military personnel or certain civilian employees of U.S. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. Passed House March 29.
- HR 3659. Increase criminal penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported Feb. 23. Passed House March 29.
- HR 3661. Amend title 14 U.S.C. re settlement of claims of military and civilian personnel of Coast Guard. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. Passed House March 29.
- HR 3885. Authorize waiver of bond requirements in Coast Guard contracts. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 15, amended. Passed House March 29, amended.
- HR 4051. Provide for relief of certain Army and Air Force nurses. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 22. Passed House March 29.
- HR 5249. Make appropriations for sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, corporations, agencies and offices for fiscal year ending June 30, 1956. THOMAS (D Texas). House Appropriations reported March 26. Passed House March 30, amended.
- H J Res 184. Designate May 1, 1955 as Loyalty Day. VAN ZANDT (R Pa.). House Judiciary reported March 10. Passed House March 29.

- H Con Res 103. Provide that two Houses adjourn Monday, April 4, 1955 until Wednesday, April 13, 1955. RAYBURN (D Texas). House adopted March 29. Senate adopted March 30.
- H Res 201. Extend felicitations of House of Representatives to Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, on celebration of its sesquicentennial. MCGREGOR (R Ohio). House adopted March 30.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

- HR 1835. Provide for discharge of tax liens on certain real property deeded to U.S. subject to unpaid taxes in Sedgwick County, Kan. REES (R Kan.). House Judiciary reported April 4, amended.
- HR 2194. Provide relief for Military Department of state of Florida. SIKES (D Fla.). House Judiciary reported April 4.
- HR 3092. Confer jurisdiction upon U.S. Court of Claims re claims against U.S. of certain employees of Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported March 31.
- HR 3878. Amend section 5 of Flood Control Act of Aug. 18, 1941, as amended, pertaining to emergency flood control work. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported April 4.
- HR 3879. Amend section 2 of act of March 2, 1945 pertaining to Columbia River at Bonneville, Ore. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported April 4.
- HR 4052. Amend act of Jan. 12, 1951, as amended, to continue in effect provisions of title II of First War Powers Act of 1941. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported April 4.
- HR 4426. Amend section 7 of act approved Sept. 22, 1922, as amended, re prohibition of expenditure of public money for telephone services installed in private residences. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported April 4.
- H Con Res 50. Commemorate 200th anniversary of migration of Acadians from Nova Scotia to Louisiana and other areas. WILLIS (D La.). House Judiciary reported April 4.
- H Res 174. Amend Rules of House of Representatives to increase pay of witnesses to \$9 per day. BURLESON (D Texas). House Rules reported March 29.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
 - Housing & Schools
 - Safety & Health
 - Social Security
4. FOREIGN POLICY
 - Administrative Policy
 - International Relations
 - Immigration & Naturalization
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
 - Defense Policy
 - Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
 - Civil Service
 - Commemorative
 - Congress
 - Constitution, Civil Rights
 - Crimes, Courts, Prisons
 - District of Columbia
 - Indian & Territorial Affairs
 - Land and Land Transfers
 - Post Office
 - Presidential Policy
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
 - Business & Banking
 - Commerce & Communications
 - Natural Resources
 - Public Works & Reclamation
 - Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked by an asterisk (*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

1. Agriculture

CASE (R S.D.) S 1621.....4/1/55. Authorize adjustment by Secretary of Agriculture of certain obligations of settlers on projects developed or subject to act of Aug. 11, 1939, as amended. Agriculture.

*EASTLAND (D Miss.), Johnston (D S.C.), Holland (D Fla.), Hill (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Gore (D Tenn.) S 1598.....3/30/55. Amend cotton marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

*ELLENDER (D La.), Bennett (R Utah), George (D Ga.), Hayden (D Ariz.), Murray (D Mont.), Chavez (D N.M.), Langer (R N.D.), Millikin (R Colo.), Eastland (D Miss.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), Young (R N.D.), Holland (D Fla.), Bricker (R Ohio), Malone (R Nev.), Thyne (R Minn.), Watkins (R Utah), Stennis (D Miss.), Long (D La.), Mundt (R S.D.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Schoeppel (R Kan.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Clements (D Ky.), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Welker (R Idaho), Pottier (R Mich.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Daniel (D Texas), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Jackson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Symington (D Mo.), Hruska (R Neb.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Curtis (R Neb.), Allott (R Colo.), Martin (R Iowa), Neuberger (D Ore.), Bender (R Ohio), Johnston (D S.C.), Thurmond (D S.C.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Scott (D N.C.), Neely (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.) S 1635.....4/1/55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Finance.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1614.....3/30/55. Amend "An Act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry-milk solids," (21 U.S.C., sec. 321c). Labor.

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1636.....4/1/55. Require use of humane methods in slaughter of livestock and poultry in interstate or foreign commerce. Agriculture.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), George (D Ga.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Eastland (D Miss.), Stennis (D Miss.), Johnston (D S.C.), Langer (R N.D.), Morse (D Ore.) S 1628.....4/1/55. Provide relief to farmers and farm workers suffering crop losses or loss of employment because of damage to crops caused by drought, flood, hail, frost freeze, wind, insect infestation, plant disease, or other natural causes. Agriculture.

*THYE (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S 1620.....4/1/55. Provide for control of noxious weeds on land under control or jurisdiction of federal government. Interior.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 1607.....3/30/55. Amend section 201 (c) of Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended by the Agricultural Act of 1954 to provide that whey products be considered products of milk. Agriculture.

YOUNG (R N.D.) S 1582.....3/30/55. Amend P.L. 727, 83rd Congress, to extend period for making emergency loans for agricultural purposes. Agriculture.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through April 4, 1955.

	Senate	House
Bills	1,652	5,501
Joint Resolutions	64	276
Concurrent Resolutions	21	109
Simple Resolutions	87	205
TOTAL	1,824	6,091

ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 5401.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 5396.....3/31/55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to provide price support at more than 50 percent of parity for certain basic agricultural commodities in case producers disapprove marketing quotas. Agriculture.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 5397.....3/31/55. Similar to Hays (D Ohio) HR 5303.

BENTLEY (R Mich.) HR 5466.....4/4/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 5467.....4/4/55. Authorize adjustment by Secretary of Agriculture of certain obligations of settlers on projects developed or subject to act of Aug. 11, 1939, as amended. Agriculture.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5402.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 5468.....4/4/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 5470.....4/4/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

DAWSON (R Utah) HR 5403.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

DIXON (R Utah) HR 5404.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

FJARE (R Mont.) HR 5475.....4/4/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 5372.....3/30/55. Similar to Hays (D Ohio) HR 5303.

HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 5405.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 5423.....3/31/55. Authorize use of receipts derived from donated national forest and other lands administered for forest research purposes in continued research activities. Agriculture.

HAYS (D Ohio) HR 5303.....3/29/55. Further amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed on farm. Agriculture.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 5400.....3/31/55. Amend and extend Sugar Act of 1948, as amended. Agriculture.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 5406.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 5407.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 5408.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

KRUEGER (R N.D.) HR 5409.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

MCINTIRE (R Maine) HR 5337.....3/30/55. Amend provisions of Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act, 1930, re practices in marketing of perishable agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) HR 5461.....4/4/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

METCALF (D Mont.) HR 5463.....4/4/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 5432.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

MOSS (D Calif.) HR 5410.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

NORRELL (D Ark.) HR 5314.....3/29/55. Extend benefits of feed and seed program in disaster areas to certain orphanages and similar institutions which operate farms. Agriculture.

PFOET (D Idaho) HR 5411.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

POAGE (D Texas) HR 5376.....3/30/55. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended re authorization of Administrator to determine farms not receiving central station electric service. Agriculture.

ROGERS (D Colo.) HR 5412.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

ROGERS (D Fla.) HR 5413.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) HR 5443.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) HR 5379.....3/30/55. Permit producers to donate surplus wheat to religious organizations, without payment of marketing penalty, where such donation will divert wheat from normal trade channels. Agriculture.

WHARTON (R N.Y.) HR 5356.....3/30/55. Provide for a Director of Dairy Services in Department of Agriculture. Agriculture.

WILLIS (D La.) HR 5414.....3/31/55. Similar to Hill (R Colo.) HR 5400.

2. Appropriations

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5329.....3/30/55. Appropriate funds to carry out authorized project for improvement of Bayou Signette Waterway, La., as previously authorized by law. Appropriations.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 5373.....3/30/55. Make appropriation for prosecution of Delaware River channel-deepening project, as heretofore authorized by law. Appropriations.

MAHON (D Texas) HR 5482.....4/4/55. Make appropriation to finance cost of investigation of feasibility of developing surplus water in Missouri River Basin for use in Texas. Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

*BENDER (R Ohio, Douglas (D Ill.) S 1610.....3/30/55. Amend section 6, PL 874, 81st Cong., to provide for continued operation of certain schools on military installations. Labor.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1642.....4/1/55. Amend U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to establish program for housing of elderly persons of low income. Banking and Currency.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 5392.....3/31/55. Amend section 203 of National Housing Act to reduce rate of interest which mortgages insured thereunder may bear. Banking and Currency.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 5327.....3/30/55. Amend National Housing Act by adding a new title thereto providing additional authority for insurance of loans made for construction of urgently needed housing for military personnel of armed services. Banking and Currency.

DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) HR 5364.....3/30/55. Amend Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, as amended re branches of associations and methods of operation. Banking and Currency.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5422.....3/31/55. Establish program of financial aid to students in higher education. Labor.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 5441.....3/31/55. Increase maximum amount of certain loans which can be insured by Federal Housing Commissioner under title I of National Housing Act. Banking and Currency.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1608.....3/30/55. Authorize appropriation of funds for construction, in cooperation with local authorities, of hospital at Onamia, Minn. Labor.

*LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) S 1640.....4/1/55. Provide that one floating ocean station shall be maintained at all times in Gulf of Mexico to provide storm warnings for states bordering on Gulf. Commerce.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 5465.....4/4/55. Establish Federal Agency for Handicapped, and define its duties. Labor.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 5296.....3/29/55. Extend and strengthen Water Pollution Control Act. Public Works.

CRAMER (R Fla.) HR 5363.....3/30/55. Provide for protection of public property near shores of U.S. from damage by waves and currents. Public Works.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 5471.....4/4/55. Similar to Bennett (D Fla.) HR 5465.

FULTON (R Pa.) HR 5369.....3/30/55. Similar to Blatnik (D Minn.) HR 5296.

OSTERTAG (R N.Y.) HR 5435.....3/31/55. Amend further Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 as amended, to authorize Federal Civil Defense Administration to procure radiological instruments and detection devices. Armed Services.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 5354.....3/30/55. Authorize preliminary examination and survey of New England, New York, Long Island, and New Jersey coastal and tidal areas, to determine possible means of preventing damages to property and loss of human lives due to hurricane winds and tides. Public Works.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 5487.....4/4/55. Similar to Bennett (D Fla.) HR 5465.

SOCIAL SECURITY

*HILL (D Ala.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Langer (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Frear (D Del.), Beall (R Md.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Chavez (D N.M.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Neely (D W.Va.), Ives (R N.Y.),

Neuberger (D Ore.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Kuche. (R Calif.), Hennings (D Mo.), Douglas (D Ill.), Magnuson (D Wash.), McNamara (D Mich.), Smathers (D Fla.), Symington (D Mo.), Smith (R Maine), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnston (D S.C.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Fulbright (D Ark.) Morse (D Ore.) S 1589.....3/30/55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following enactment. Labor.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1578.....3/30/55. Amend provisions of Social Security Act re old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to blind, and aid to permanently and totally disabled, and provide for increased payments to needy individuals thereunder and for removal of certain restrictions on their eligibility for such payments. Finance.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1579.....3/30/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age for women from 65 to 60, to eliminate remarriage as bar to widow's and parent's benefits, and to provide that widows with minor children may in certain cases become entitled to widow's benefits before attaining retirement age. Finance.

LONG (D La.) S 1636.....4/1/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of child's insurance benefits to certain individuals who are over age of 18 but who are unable to engage in any regular employment by reason of permanent physical or mental disability. Finance.

LONG (D La.) S 1639.....4/1/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide for payment of disability-insurance benefits to certain individuals. Finance.

ASHLEY (D Ohio) HR 5394.....3/31/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that a widow who loses her widow's benefit by remarriage may again become entitled to such benefit if her husband dies within 1 year after such remarriage. Ways and Means.

BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 5361.....3/30/55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended re deletion and redesignation of certain subsections. Commerce.

BOGGS (D La.) HR 5328.....3/30/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 72 to 68 age beyond which deductions will not be made from benefits on account of outside earnings. Ways and Means.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 5424.....3/31/55. Further define self-employed individuals for purposes of federal old-age and survivors' insurance system. Ways and Means.

HOFMAN (R Mich.) HR 5425.....3/31/55. Provide that services performed by agricultural employees not employed by same employer for more than 60 days in a calendar year shall not be considered "employment" for purposes of coverage under federal old-age and survivors' insurance system. Ways and Means.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 5426.....3/31/55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to permit individual with 40 years' service to retire regardless of his age and increase certain annuities by providing new alternative base for computing monthly compensation in case of service before 1937. Commerce.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 5305.....3/29/55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended, and Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act re annuities accruing in months following month of enactment. Commerce.

MACK (D Ill.) HR 5431.....3/31/55. Extend coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system to individuals engaged in practice of dentistry. Ways and Means.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 5352.....3/30/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce retirement age for women, provide insurance benefits for certain additional widows and parents, and amend public assistance provisions of such act to provide increased payments, eliminate certain restrictions and permit more effective distribution of federal funds. Ways and Means.

ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 5353.....3/30/55. Amend public assistance provisions of Social Security Act to provide for more effective distribution of federal funds. Ways and Means.

WHARTON (R N.Y.) HR 5355.....3/30/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to repeal limitation upon amount of outside income which may be received by individual while receiving benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

RICHARDS (D S.C.) H Con Res 109.....3/31/55. Authorize appointment of congressional delegation to attend NATO Parliamentary Conference. Foreign Affairs.

RODINO (D N.J.) H Con Res 104.....3/29/55. Express sense of Congress in favor of revision of status-in-forces agreement so foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American personnel stationed within their boundaries. Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 5393.....3/31/55. Permit certain repatriated citizens of U.S. to obtain certified proof or documentation of their repatriation. Judiciary.
- O'HARA (D Ill.) HR 5434.....3/31/55. Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, nationality and citizenship. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- MORSE (D Ore.), Lehman (D N.Y.) S Con Res 21.....4/1/55. Express sense of Congress re U.S. policy in Quemoy and the Matsus re avoidance of hostilities with Chinese Communists. Foreign Relations.
- *MURRAY (D Mont.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Douglas (D Ill.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (D Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Neely (D W.Va.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Scott (D N.C.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Stennis (D Miss.), Young (R N.D.) S Res 86.....3/30/55. Provide for international food and raw materials reserve. Foreign Relations.
- *PAYNE (R Maine), Wiley (R Wis.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Daniel (D Texas), Kuchel (R Calif.) S Res 87.....4/1/55. Express opposition of U.S. Senate to transfer of UN Narcotics Division from New York City to Geneva, Switzerland. Foreign Relations.
- *SCOTT (D N.C.) Murray (D Mont.) S Res 85.....3/30/55. Provide for world food bank and international distribution of food. Foreign Relations.
- FLOOD (D Pa.) HR 5301.....3/29/55. Create International Trade Commission to promote establishment and improvement of international trade centers, trade fairs, and expositions. Ways and Means.
- HAYS (D Ark.) (by request) H J Res 272.....3/30/55. Improve relations of U.S. with western Germany and Japan. Foreign Affairs.
- METCALF (D Mont.) H Res 197.....3/30/55. Provide for creation of International Food and Raw Materials Reserve. Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1646.....4/1/55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act to provide increased benefits for cases of disabling injuries. Labor.
- BLATNIK (D Minn.) HR 5360.....3/30/55. Offset declining employment by providing for federal assistance to states and local governments in projects of construction, alteration, expansion or repair of public facilities and improvements. Public Works.
- GRANAHAN (D Pa.) HR 5302.....3/29/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to \$1.25. Labor.
- LANE (D Mass.) H Con Res 107.....3/31/55. Authorize Joint Committee on Economic Report to investigate and report on economic problems connected with loss of employment in textile industry. Rules.
- ZELENKO (D N.Y.) HR 5357.....3/30/55. Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, re payment of compensation in cases where persons are liable. Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

- BYRD (D Va.) S 1613.....3/30/55. Provide for disposition of Camp Pickett, Va. Armed Services.
- LONG (D La.) S 1637.....4/1/55. Extend time limit within which recommendations for and awards of certain military decorations may be made. Armed Services.
- *PAYNE (R Maine), Smith (R Maine) S 1600.....3/30/55. Provide that leave accrued by members of armed forces while held as prisoners of war in Korea shall not be counted in determining maximum amount of leave which they may accumulate or have to their credit. Armed Services.
- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1643.....4/1/55. Provide benefits for members of Reserve components of armed services who suffer disability or death incident to active duty, active duty for training or inactive-duty training. Armed Services.
- BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 5359.....3/30/55. Repeal title III of Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952 re wage determinations, administrative review and judicial review. Banking and Currency.
- BECKER (R N.Y.) HR 5395.....3/31/55. Provide that members of armed forces shall be paid compensation at rate of \$2.50 per day for each day spent in hiding during World War II or Korean conflict to evade capture by enemy. Commerce.
- BOYLE (D Ill.) HR 5399.....3/31/55. Similar to Roosevelt (D Calif.) HR 5308.

- BROOKS (D La.) HR 5297.....3/29/55. Provide for strengthening of Reserve Forces to preserve security and provide for defense of U.S. Armed Services.
- ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 5439.....3/31/55. Provide for promotion and elimination of women officers of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve on same basis as male officers of Naval and Marine Corps Reserve. Armed Services.
- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) HR 5308.....3/29/55. Extend to uniformed members of armed forces same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of Coast Guard. Judiciary.

VETERANS

- CRAMER (R Fla.) HR 5298.....3/29/55. Extend certain veterans' benefits to or on behalf of dependent husbands and widowers of female veterans. Veterans.
- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 5429.....3/31/55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to extend authority of Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans, and additional types of direct loans thereunder. Veterans.
- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5472.....4/4/55. Similar to Edmondson (D Okla.) HR 5420.
- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5473.....4/4/55. Establish educational type of direct loans, thereunder, and servicemen who died as result of disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from instrumentality of war. Veterans.
- ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 5474.....4/4/55. Amend Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to provide that education and training allowances paid to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training shall not be reduced for 12 months after they have begun training. Veterans.
- FULTON (R Pa.) HR 5371.....3/30/55. Restore to retired enlisted men of armed services allowances for quarters, subsistence and clothing as provided by act of 1885, establishing retirement for enlisted men. Armed Services.
- HOLFIELD (D Calif.) HR 5477.....4/4/55. Extend for additional 5 years authority to make, guarantee and insure loans under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. Veterans.
- KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 5304.....3/29/55. Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to issue insurance policies to pay off veterans' home loans in event of death of veteran. Veterans.
- McMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 5338.....3/30/55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to authorize loans for farm housing to be guaranteed or insured under same terms and conditions as applied to residential housing. Veterans.
- ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 5378.....3/30/55. Amend act of August 27, 1888 entitled "Aid to State or Territorial Homes" (title 24, sec. 134, U.S.C., as amended) re payments to be made only when 50 percent of care at institution is domiciliary. Veterans.
- ROGERS (D Texas) HR 5307.....3/29/55. Amend section 602 of National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940 to provide for lump-sum payments to certain beneficiaries under such act. Veterans.
- TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 5485.....4/4/55. Amend Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951, approved April 25, 1951, to limit payment of indemnity to brothers and sisters of the insured who are dependent at time of the insured's death. Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous - Administrative

- *DANIEL (D Texas), Butler (R Md.) S J Res 64.....4/1/55. Authorize President to proclaim period Aug. 21 to 27, 1955 as American Law Student Week. Judiciary.
- CHATHAM (D N.C.) HR 5469.....4/4/55. Similar to Van Zandt (R Pa.) HR 5380.
- DIGGS (D Mich.) HR 5366.....3/30/55. Create federal commission to study copyright laws and to make recommendations for their revision. Judiciary.
- McGREGOR (R Ohio) H Res 201.....3/30/55. Extend felicitations to Mount Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, on celebration of its sesquicentennial.
- MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 5484.....4/4/55. Incorporate Moms of America. Judiciary.
- RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 5436.....3/31/55. Provide for burial near Marine Corps War Memorial at northern end of Arlington National Cemetery of participants in famous flag raising at Iwo Jima. Interior.
- RAY (R N.Y.) H J Res 270.....3/29/55. Designate musical composition by John Philip Sousa, known as Stars and Stripes Forever, as official national march of U.S.A. Judiciary.
- VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 5380.....3/30/55. Extend authority of Corregidor-Bataan Memorial Commission. Foreign Affairs.

CIVIL SERVICE

- JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 1580.....3/30/55. Regulate subsistence expenses and mileage allowances of civilian officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

ASPINALL (D Colo.) (by request) HR 5358.....3/30/55. Provide certain benefits for annuitants who retired under Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, prior to April 1, 1948. Civil Service.
 PELLY (R Wash.) HR 5437.....3/31/55. Provide for granting of career-conditional and career appointments in competitive civil service to certain qualified employees serving under indefinite appointments. Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

IVES (R N.Y.) S J Res 63.....3/30/55. Establish commission for celebration of 100th anniversary of birth of Theodore Roosevelt. Judiciary.
 KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 62.....3/30/55. Dedicate Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery as permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee. Rules.
 WILEY (R Wis.) S 1630.....4/1/55. Authorize issuance of special series of stamps in recognition of founding of first kindergarten in U.S. Civil Service.

 BROYHILL (R Va.) H J Res 274.....3/30/55. Pay honor and tribute to memory of Robert E. Lee, and dedicate Lee Mansion in Arlington National Cemetery as permanent memorial to Robert E. Lee. Administration.
 MARTIN (R Mass.) H J Res 273.....3/30/55. Establish Commission for Celebration of 100th Anniversary of birth of Theodore Roosevelt. Judiciary.

CONGRESS

RAYBURN (D Texas) H Con Res 103.....3/29/55. Provide that two Houses adjourn Monday, April 4, 1955 and stand adjourned until Wednesday, April 13, 1955.
 ROGERS (D Fla.) H Res 205.....3/31/55. Amend rules of House to require yeas and nays in case of final action on appropriation bills. Rules.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

CURTIS (R Mo.) H J Res 271.....3/30/55. Amend Constitution of U.S. to limit tenure of Senators and Representatives in Congress. Judiciary.
 DIGGS (D Mich.) HR 5418.....3/31/55. Prohibit transmission through mails of communications intended to incite hostility among individuals and classes and groups of individuals on account of differences in race, color, religion or national origin. Judiciary.
 FULTON (R Pa.) HR 5370.....3/30/55. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of age. Labor.
 FULTON (R Pa.) H J Res 275.....3/30/55. Amend Constitution of U.S. re disapproval and reduction of items in general appropriation bills. Judiciary.
 LANHAM (D Ga.) H J Res 269.....3/29/55. Amend Constitution of U.S. re legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. Judiciary.
 REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5342.....3/30/55. Outlaw poll tax as condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers. Administration.
 REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5343.....3/30/55. Protect right to political participation. Judiciary.
 REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5345.....3/30/55. Declare certain rights of all persons within jurisdiction of U.S. and provide for protection of such persons from lynching. Judiciary.
 REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5346.....3/30/55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.
 REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5347.....3/30/55. Prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry. Labor.
 REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5348.....3/30/55. Protect civil rights of individuals by establishing Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government, Civil Rights Division in Department of Justice, and Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights, and strengthen criminal laws protecting civil rights of individuals. Judiciary.
 REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5349.....3/30/55. Amend and supplement existing civil-rights statutes. Judiciary.
 REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5350.....3/30/55. Reorganize Department of Justice for protection of civil rights. Judiciary.
 REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5351.....3/30/55. Establish Commission on Civil Rights in executive branch of government. Judiciary.
 REUSS (D Wis.) H Con Res 105.....3/30/55. Establish Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights. Rules.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1593.....3/30/55. Amend section 1114, title 18, U.S.C. as amended, re protection of officers and employees of U.S. by including probation officers of U.S. district courts. Judiciary.

*KILGORE (D W.Va.), Wiley (R Wis.) S 1597.....3/30/55. Establish commission and advisory committee on international rules of judicial procedure. Judiciary.
 *MILLIKIN (R Colo.), Allott (R Colo.) S 1634.....4/1/55. Provide for appointment of district judge for district of Colorado. Judiciary.
 O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.) S 1590.....3/30/55. Extend time for filing claims on behalf of certain claimants. Judiciary.

 REUSS (D Wis.) HR 5344.....3/30/55. Strengthen laws re convict labor, peonage, slavery and involuntary servitude. Judiciary.
 WALTER (D Pa.) HR 5311.....3/29/55. Amend section 1861 of title 28, U.S.C., re qualifications of jurors. Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 5427.....3/31/55. Amend D.C. Revenue Act of 1937 to provide for exemptions from inheritance tax, on reciprocal basis and for transfers to charitable, educational and religious organizations outside D.C. D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

HUMPHREY (D Minn.) S 1632.....4/1/55. Authorize \$100 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation. Interior.
 JACKSON (D Wash.) S 1603.....3/30/55. Authorize purchase, sale, and exchange of certain Indian lands on Yakima Indian Reservation. Interior.
 JACKSON (D Wash.) S 1604.....3/30/55. Authorize establishment of Virgin Islands National Park. Interior.
 JACKSON (D Wash.) S 1605.....3/30/55. Authorize leasing of certain lands of Yakima Tribe to state of Washington for historical and park purposes. Interior.
 JACKSON (D Wash.) S 1633.....4/1/55. Make provision re constitutional convention in Alaska. Interior.
 *JACKSON (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.) S 1650.....4/1/55. Authorize territory of Alaska to obtain advances from Federal Unemployment Act. Interior.
 WATKINS (R Utah) S 1606.....3/30/55. Amend provisions of law added to U.S.C. by act of Aug. 15, 1953 (PL 280, 83rd Cong., 67 Stat. 588) re areas of Indian country. Interior.

 BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 5462.....4/4/55. Authorize territory of Alaska to obtain advances from Federal Unemployment Act. Interior.
 BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 5463.....4/4/55. Increase annual compensation of governors of Alaska, Hawaii, Virgin Islands and Panama Canal. Civil Service.
 ENGLE (D Calif.) (by request) HR 5299.....3/29/55. Authorize establishment of Virgin Islands National Park. Interior.
 FARINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 5300.....3/29/55. Authorize establishment of City of Refuge National Historical Park, in territory of Hawaii. Interior.
 KNUTSON (D Minn.) HR 5478.....4/4/55. Authorize \$100 per capita payment to members of Red Lake Band of Chippewa Indians from proceeds of sale of timber and lumber on Red Lake Reservation. Appropriations.
 METCALF (D Mont.) HR 5313.....3/29/55. Continue Indian Claims Commission to April 10, 1962. Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

AIKEN (R Vt.) S 1585.....3/30/55. Provide for return to town of Hartford, Vt., of certain land donated by such town to U.S. as site for veterans' hospital. Government Operations.
 CASE (R S.D.) S 1599.....3/30/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey by quitclaim deed to city of Rapid City, S.D., any right, title, and interest remaining in U.S. in and to certain land in such city. Interior.

 BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 5464.....4/4/55. Provide for studies by U.S. Information Agency to increase effectiveness of U.S. postage stamps in promoting understanding in other countries of America and its objectives. Foreign Affairs.
 BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 5415.....3/31/55. Provide for sale of all real property acquired by Secretary of Commerce for construction of Burke Airport, Va. Commerce.
 EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 5421.....3/31/55. Provide for relief of state of Oklahoma. Judiciary.
 LANKFORD (D Md.) HR 5479.....4/4/55. Retrocede to state of Maryland exclusive jurisdiction held by U.S. over lands within boundaries of U.S. Naval Powder Factory, Indian Head, Charles County, Md. Armed Services.
 SIKES (D Fla.) HR 5310.....3/29/55. Quiet title and possession re certain real property in city of Pensacola, Fla. Interior.

POST OFFICE

- *CARLSON (R Kan.), Bennett (R Utah) S 1625.....4/1/55. Discontinue Postal Savings System established by act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 814) as amended. Civil Service.
- KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1591.....3/30/55. Provide for payment of judgments by Post Office Department. Judiciary.
- MANSFIELD (D Mont.) S 1618.....4/1/55. Permit weekly newspapers to suspend publication for not more than 2 issues in any 1 calendar year without loss of second-class mail privileges. Civil Service.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5417.....3/31/55. Amend section 1721, title 18, U.S.C., re sale or pledge of postage stamps. Judiciary.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

- *KILGORE (D W.Va.), Bender (R Ohio), Butler (R Md.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Fulbright (D Ark.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Morse (D Ore.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Young (R N.D.) S 1644.....4/1/55. Prescribe policy and procedure re construction contracts made by executive agencies. Judiciary.
- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1647.....4/1/55. Increase efficiency of Coast and Geodetic Survey. Commerce.
- SMITH (R N.J.) S 1617.....4/1/55. Authorize additional Assistant Secretary in Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Labor.
- BONNER (D N.C.) HR 5398.....3/31/55. Increase efficiency of Coast and Geodetic Survey. Merchant Marine.
- DAWSON (D Ill.) HR 5444.....3/31/55. Amend section 1 of act entitled "An act to authorize relief of accountable officers of Government," approved Aug. 1, 1947 (61 Stat. 720). Government Operations.
- RIEHLMAN (R N.Y.) H Con Res 106.....3/31/55. Express sense of Congress that, in accordance with Reorganization Act of 1949, the President should create within Department of Defense, a civilian Department of Civil Defense and transfer all functions of existing Federal Civil Defense Administration to such new department. Government Operations.
- ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 5440.....3/31/55. Include Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in list of officers eligible to act as President. Judiciary.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

- KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 1652.....4/1/55. Amend section 40 of Bankruptcy Act to increase salaries for part-time and full-time referees. Judiciary.
- KILGORE (D W.Va.) S 1596.....3/30/55. Establish and effectuate policy re creation or chartering of certain corporations by act of Congress. Judiciary.
- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S 1645.....4/1/55. Permit certain holders of mortgage purchase contracts with Federal National Mortgage Association to exercise their rights under such contracts for additional periods not to exceed 90 days. Banking and Currency.
- SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 1641.....4/1/55. Amend Federal Credit Union Act re shares of other credit unions in total amount not exceeding 10 per centum of its paid-in and unimpaired capital and surplus. Banking and Currency.
- CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 5416.....3/31/55. Amend section 48 of Bankruptcy Act, approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto re normal administration when trustee does not conduct business of bankrupt. Judiciary.
- FULTON (R Pa.) H Con Res 106.....3/30/55. Establish Joint Committee on Consumers. Rules.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1648.....4/1/55. Amend section 309 of Communications Act of 1934 re protests of grants of instruments of authorization without hearing. Commerce.
- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) (by request) S 1649.....4/1/55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to authorize imposition of civil penalties in certain cases. Commerce.
- O'HARA (R Minn.) HR 5341.....3/30/55. Provide that standard time shall be measure of time for transaction of business in interstate and foreign commerce. Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- BIBLE (D Nev.) S 1583.....3/30/55. Amend Domestic Minerals Program Extension Act of 1953 to strengthen national defense and to further

extend program to encourage discovery, development and production of certain domestic minerals. Interior.

*DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Allott (R Colo.), Murray (D Mont.), Welker (R Idaho), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S 1576.....3/30/55. Encourage discovery development, and production of fluorspar in U.S., its territories, and possessions. Finance.

- ASPINALL (D Colo.) HR 5326.....3/30/55. Encourage discovery, development and production of fluorspar in U.S., its territories and possessions. Ways and Means.
- DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 5333.....3/30/55. Similar to Aspinall (D Colo.) HR 5326.
- FJARE (R Mont.) HR 5334.....3/30/55. Similar to Aspinall (D Colo.) HR 5326.
- GRAY (D Ill.) HR 5374.....3/30/55. Similar to Aspinall (D Colo.) HR 5326.
- GREGORY (D Ky.) HR 5335.....3/30/55. Similar to Aspinall (D Colo.) HR 5326.
- MACDONALD (D Mass.) HR 5339.....3/30/55. Amend section 1 (b) of Natural Gas Act, re jurisdiction over sales of natural gas by independent producers. Commerce.
- MASON (R Ill.) HR 5340.....3/30/55. Similar to Aspinall (D Colo.) HR 5326.
- METCALF (D Mont.) HR 5306.....3/29/55. Protect and preserve national wildlife refuges. Merchant Marine.
- SIKES (D Fla.) HR 5442.....3/31/55. Promote effectual planning, development, maintenance, and coordination of wildlife, fish and game conservation and rehabilitation in military reservations. Armed Services.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- *BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.) S 1577.....3/30/55. Enable state of Connecticut to proceed with program of highway modernization. Public Works.
- CASE (R S.D.) S 1622.....4/1/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to make payment for certain improvements located on public lands in Rapid Valley unit, South Dakota, of Missouri River Basin project. Interior.
- *KERR (D Okla.), Monroney (D Okla.) S 1602.....3/30/55. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of Canton project, Oklahoma, by Secretary of Interior. Interior.
- CANNON (D Mo.) HR 5332.....3/30/55. Authorize remedial works and measures to prevent silting of Sandy Slough in Lincoln County, Mo. Public Works.
- CARLYLE (D N.C.) HR 5312.....3/29/55. Authorize appropriation of \$5 million to repair hurricane damage along coast of N.C. Public Works.
- CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 5362.....3/30/55. Authorize construction of certain public works for flood control and other purposes on Purgatoire River in Colorado. Public Works.
- HAGEN (D Calif.) HR 5476.....4/4/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain as additions to Central Valley project, California, Trinity River division and San Luis Reservoir, San Luis-West Side Canal, Avenal Gap Reservoir, and Antelope Plain Canal, West San Joaquin division. Interior.
- MACK (D Ill.) HR 5430.....3/31/55. Authorize construction of Shelbyville Reservoir on Kankaskia River in Illinois. Public Works.
- MOSS (D Calif.) HR 5433.....3/31/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Folsom South unit, American River Division, Central Valley project, in California. Interior.
- RADWAN (R N.Y.) HR 5377.....3/30/55. Authorize immediate construction of certain works of improvement on Niagara River for power purposes. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

- BOGGS (D La.) HR 5330.....3/30/55. Amend section 394 (a) Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deduction for amortization of bond discount for acquiring corporation. Ways and Means.
- BOGGS (D La.) HR 5331.....3/30/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide 23-percent depletion rate for bauxite if from deposits in western hemisphere. Ways and Means.
- DAWSON (R Utah) HR 5365.....3/30/55. Make provision re imposition of tax on importation of lead and zinc. Ways and Means.
- EBERHARTER (D Pa.) HR 5367.....3/30/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to authorize determination of tax on distilled spirits when they are withdrawn from internal revenue bonded warehouse without regard to date of original entry for deposit. Ways and Means.
- EDMONDSON (D Okla.) HR 5419.....3/31/55. Similar to Dawson (R Utah) HR 5365.
- FORAND (D R.I.) HR 5368.....3/30/55. Amend paragraph 1004 (a) of Tariff Act of 1930 re importation of certain yarns. Ways and Means.
- HYDE (R Md.) HR 5336.....3/30/55. Amend section 312 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deduction for medical, dental, etc., expenses to remove limitation based on 3 percent of adjusted gross income.

maximum limitations, and where the taxpayer or his spouse is 65 years of age or over, limitation on amounts paid for medicine and drugs. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 5428.....3/31/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that chapter 71 re transferees and fiduciaries shall apply to any tax imposed by Internal Revenue Code of 1939. Ways and Means.

KLEIN (D N.Y.) HR 5375.....3/30/55. Exempt from taxation certain property of Jewish War Veterans, U.S.A. National Memorial, Inc., in D.C. D.C.

LANKFORD (D Md.) HR 5480.....4/4/55. Amend section 459 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to make corrections in section dealing with figuring of excess profits tax over period of years when one year shows sharp decline. Ways and Means.

McCARTHY (D Minn.) HR 5429.....3/31/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide 30-percent credit against individual income tax for amounts paid as tuition or fees to certain public and private institutions of higher education. Ways and Means.

PATTERSON (R Conn.) HR 5436.....3/31/55. Repeal federal taxes on gasoline, lubricating oils and diesel fuel. Ways and Means.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 5309.....3/29/55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 re unmanufactured mica and mica films and splittings. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 5315.....3/29/55. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on rebuilt automotive parts and accessories. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 5486.....4/4/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit taxpayer to deduct expenses paid during the taxable year for repair, including painting and papering, of his home to extent that such expenses do not exceed \$500. Ways and Means.

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of April 8, 1955

REPORTED PASSED ☒ KILLED X SIGNED

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APPROPRIATIONS

House has passed Treasury - Post Office, Labor - HEW, Interior Department, Agriculture Department, and Independent Offices appropriations for fiscal 1956.

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The Week in Congress

Rushing the Season

Even though the 1956 Presidential election is 19 months away, politicians began making predictions on the basis of local off-season, off-year elections. Democrats picked up strength in Michigan, although some races were so close recounts were ordered. Despite a strong GOP bid, Democrats retained control of the city hall in Chicago in the closest mayoralty race in 10 years. Democrats also made gains in Danbury and West Hartford, Conn., and Tucson, Ariz. But in Kansas City, a non-partisan group won most contests at the expense of the Pendergast Democratic organization.

War and Peace

Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen, recently named "Secretary of Peace," found himself involved in a war of words with a Senate committee over its investigation of FOA bids on Pakistan grain elevators. By week's end, a truce was declared -- after Stassen announced he would call for new bids.

Releases

The State Department announced that 76 Chinese students would be allowed to return to Red China. The Department indicated it hoped the Reds would reciprocate and release Americans imprisoned there. Meanwhile, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee called on Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to explain another release -- the Yalta papers. He agreed to appear at a closed session April 18.

Fire and Brimstone

The Hells Canyon controversy deepened as a Senate subcommittee held hearings at the grass roots on proposed federal construction of the power project. Governors of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington opposed government construction. The Senators then moved on to study the Upper Colorado project.

In Their Image

A Senate subcommittee began hearings to determine if the nation's youngsters are modeling their lives in the image of men of violence portrayed on television screens. A network official said "properly presented" crime programs educate against delinquency, but a Federal Communications Commissioner called for "remedial steps" to screen off the screens.

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on cover.

Bramblett Turned Down

The Supreme Court ruled that a law under which Ex-Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif.) was convicted of making false statements about alleged payroll "kickbacks" was applicable to the legislative branch of government. Bramblett, who must now face sentencing, said he "would have no choice" but to appeal his conviction on other legal points.

Dollars For Defense

Military chiefs requesting 1956 appropriations from a Senate subcommittee said their forces were ready to go into combat immediately and would remain so if Congress granted them the money they want. But they wouldn't say how big a battle they could wage with the reduced military manpower proposed by President Eisenhower. And Army Chief of Staff Matthew B. Ridgway said he had backed "a very substantially higher figure" for the Army than the Administration finally recommended.

Your Congress

Immigration, a stormy subject since Congress passed the Alien Act of 1798, will remain so in the 84th Congress. Already some 61 bills to amend or scrap the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 have been introduced, according to a survey by Congressional Quarterly. While none of the proposals has emerged from committee, the sponsors remain hopeful. A few proposals would strengthen existing barriers to immigration, but the vast majority of bills are designed to relax restrictions. This has been the pattern ever since Congress passed the 1952 law over President Truman's veto. The law popularly known as the McCarran-Walter Act -- after its sponsors, the late Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.) and Rep. Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) -- has been the subject of heated controversy since it first was proposed.